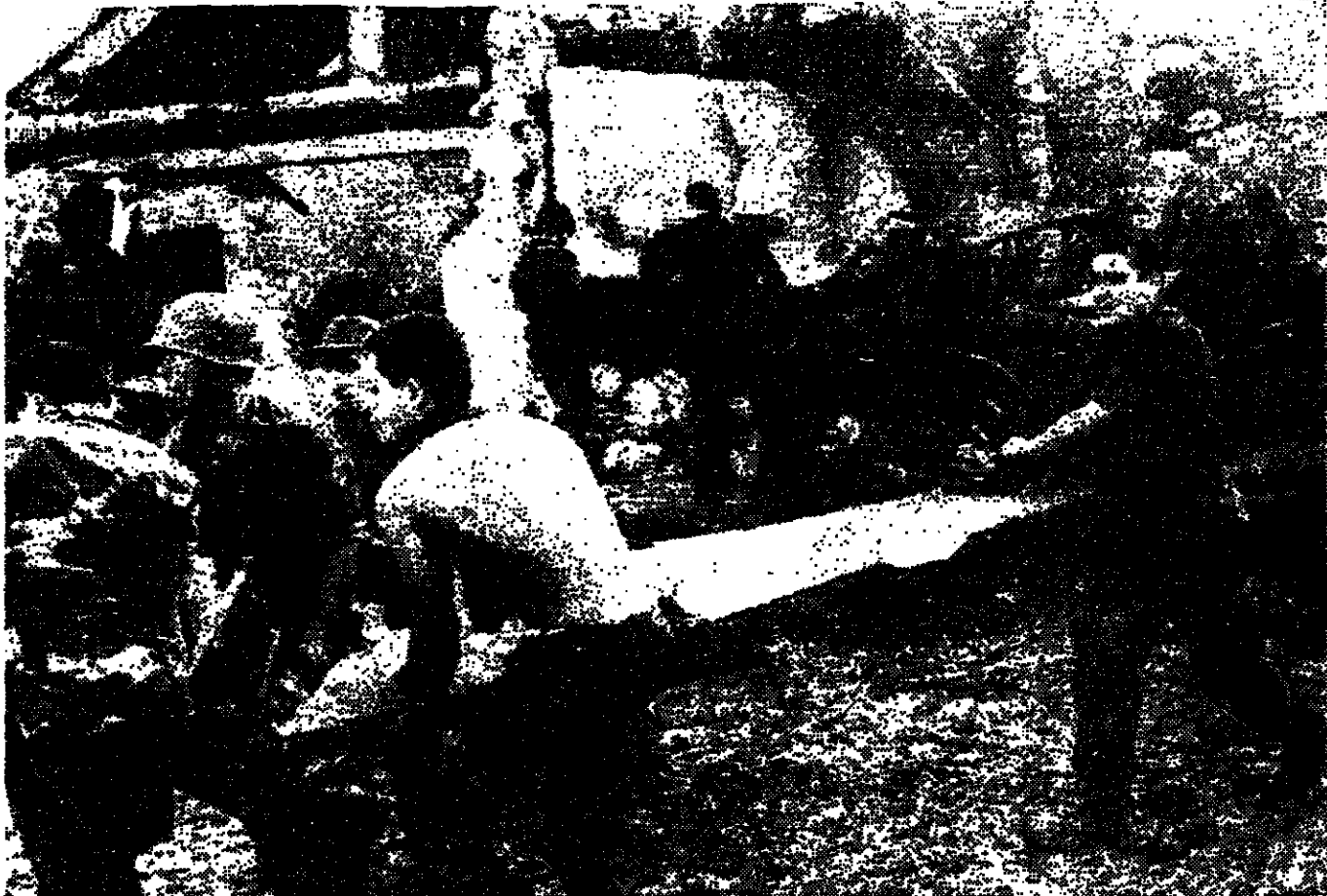


Two American jets shot down in retaliatory dawn attacks over Lebanon

Reagan threatens to stage more anti-Syria raids



Lebanese soldiers with wreckage from the American Corsair jet which crashed into a residential area, injuring six people.

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The Reagan Administration said it would carry out more retaliatory raids like yesterday's air strikes against Syrian positions in Lebanon if there are further attacks on American reconnaissance aircraft or against Marines in the multinational peace-keeping force in Beirut.

However, US officials said the raid, days after the US and Israel reached an agreement on strategic cooperation, was not part of a US Israeli plan to force Syria to remove its forces from Lebanon.

Twenty-four bombers and four fighter escorts from the Sixth Fleet took part in the dawn strikes against three targets.

An A6 Intruder and an A7 Corsair were shot down by Syrian gunners, according to the Pentagon.

President Reagan yesterday said the raid was in response to an "unprovoked attack" and the US would continue to seek a peaceful solution.

The new increase in tension in Lebanon comes when there is uncertainty about the health of President Assad of Syria. US officials said they could not confirm reports that he was seriously ill, but noted that he had not been seen in public for some time.

The raid was the first time American aircraft have been used in combat since US forces were first sent to Lebanon more than a year ago.

The Pentagon said the strike had been ordered after heavy fire had been directed against two F14 jets on routine reconnaissance over the northern Chouf region of Lebanon on Saturday. At least ten missiles were fired at them.

The Syrian authorities clearly knew they were firing on US reconnaissance aircraft and the volume of fire makes it clear that it was not locally directed or random.

"This attack on US reconnaissance aircraft represents a serious and deliberate threat to the multi-national peace-keeping mission. Today's defensive strikes are clearly within the stated rules of engagement for our multi-national force contingents."

The White House said President Reagan, who was spending the weekend at Camp David, was "fully involved" and made the decision to carry out the raid.

The President reviewed contingency plans for retaliatory strikes against Syria during talks with officials last week.

The White House spokesman denied the raid represented any change in the peace-keeping role of US forces in Lebanon.

However, the attack, 24 hours after a similar strike by Israeli fighter-bombers, is bound to increase speculation arising from last week's visit to Washington by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, that the US and Israel are planning action against the 40,000-strong Syrian occupation force in Lebanon.

This was denied by Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs. Interviewed on television, he said the raid was "not part of some plan to push Syria out of Lebanon or anything of the sort. It is strictly what we said it was."

"It is not, as well, any consequence of some arrangement made with the Israelis when they were here last week. This was an act by the Syrians against our forces yesterday and a defensive reaction by our forces today against those attacks."

Answering questions, he said the US was not prepared to go to war with Syria over Lebanon. He conceded that the strike would be interpreted as a dangerous escalation of the crisis in the Middle East, particularly as Syria is heavily backed by the Soviet Union.

"We are trying to be careful. Certainly the Soviets and the Syrians have got to be careful. I have some question whether they are exercising quite as much restraint as some of the rest of us are."

● BEIRUT: Syria said yesterday that it had captured an American aircraft from one of the second crewman lost a leg and died (Our Correspondent writes).

The other aircraft crashed into a residential neighbourhood in Jounieh, 12 miles north of Beirut and the pilot parachuted into the Mediterranean. He was rescued by a Lebanese patrol boat and was only slightly injured.

Damascus radio said that Mr Abdul-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, called on the UN Secretary-General and the Security Council to "take appropriate steps to stop this aggressive policy the United States of America is practising in Lebanon and the Middle East."

"This raid came after yesterday's Israeli raid... and unveils the nature of the joint Israeli-American action that was reached during the visit of Mr Yitzhak Shamir lately to Washington."

UN backs Arafat, page 6

SAS kills two in Ulster gun battle

From Richard Ford Belfast

Two men, believed to be members of the Provisional IRA, were shot dead yesterday in a gun battle when at least 50 shots were fired during a secret SAS operation in Northern Ireland.

A third man, injured in the shooting in lonely countryside at Cloghogue Road, near Coalishland, co Tyrone, escaped in a car later found abandoned near the shores of Lough Neagh. The dead men were named as Colin McGirr and Brian Campbell.

Bloodstains were found in the car which the Army had fired upon and last night a major search was mounted for the man. Two loaded weapons, an assault rifle and a shotgun, found at the scene, were being examined by detectives.

According to police, the gunmen were challenged by soldiers, but when they failed to respond the Army opened fire. No soldiers were injured.

Later Mr Owen Carron, provisional Sinn Féin Assembly member for Fermanagh and South Tyrone, criticized soldiers for not allowing a priest to give the last rites to the dying man. But two Roman Catholic priests living near the scene said they had not been called to attend any shooting incident.

Last month after the killings of three church elders at Darkley, co Armagh, Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said the SAS was operating in the province, but refused to say where.

● Five members of the Ulster Defence Regiment were among up to 12 people being questioned by detectives yesterday investigating sectarian murders and shootings in co Armagh. They were held during raids which began four days ago in the so-called "murder triangle" of the county.

McGlinchey hunt Page 2

Thatcher loses first round but battles on at summit

From Ian Murray, Athens

Mrs Thatcher lost the first round in the battle for EEC reform when the European summit got under way yesterday afternoon. She failed to persuade Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, chairing the meeting, to discuss at the start the main problem she has come to Athens to resolve - the British budget contribution.

Instead, Mr Papandreu insisted on working through the 26 page paper drawn up as a discussion document for the summit. In it, the budget is not mentioned until page 23, and then only in a form which Mrs Thatcher has given advance warning is "a very long way indeed from providing the basis of an agreement."

At the outset, Mrs Thatcher made a plea for the leaders to tackle "the most difficult and least prepared" section first. "We have to make it clear that decisions on one thing depend on agreement on others she said."

Nevertheless, Mr Papandreu felt that most countries wanted to tackle the problems in the order laid out in his paper. That was agricultural policy reform; the Community's structural funds; new policies; the budget; and enlargement. This put the financial problems well towards the end of the agenda.

"We are in a maladjusted car before horse situation," according to a British spokesman. Nevertheless, the feeling was that, since everything in the end depended on solving the financial questions, it would be inevitable that they would form the centre of the argument during the meeting.

Yesterday's four-hour session was supposed to be spent in a first run through the paper, with the aim of sending officials and experts away to work out details on a text for a second discussion some time later today.

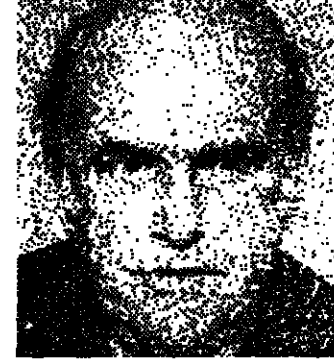
Despite losing the argument over the agenda, Mrs Thatcher remained "very determined to get a settlement," according to her spokesman. He said she had told the meeting that "we are not going to make a fudged compromise decision. She was out to get something that was durable."

Mrs Thatcher had told the summit that viewed against the wider perspective of East-West relations and the world economy, the issues which divided the member states were "relatively small."

But Mrs Thatcher said bluntly that there would be no settlement, no enlargement of the Community, and no new money for new policies if there was not a satisfactory response to Britain's demand that spending was controlled, and that a fair system of paying into the EEC budget was agreed.

She squashed any idea that the Commission proposals which seek to change the way in which budget benefits are calculated.

Geoffrey Smith column and Athens agenda, page 6



Mr Papandreu: stuck to the agenda

Martial law ends in Turkey

Martial law ended in Turkey yesterday with the opening of the new civilian parliament. Mr Necmeddin Karaduman of the majority Motherland Party was elected Speaker. Mr Bulend Uslu, the outgoing Prime Minister favoured for the post by the military, was not proposed.

Record pay-out

The largest British insurance pay-out after a robbery will be completed shortly on the £26m gold bullion raid in west London 10 days ago Page 3

Gallery action

London Land Investment & Property said it might intensify its legal battle over the estimated £2m cost of its unsuccessful entry in the National Gallery architecture competition Page 2

Homeless fears

Government plans to close the Camberwell Reception Centre, south London, for single, homeless men could be a disaster, according to a psychologist Page 4

N Sea talks

Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, will meet the United Arab Emirates petroleum minister, Dr Mana Said Otaiba, to discuss Middle East concern over North Sea output Page 15

Managua offer

The decision of Nicaragua's Sandinista regime to hold elections in 1985 and offer an amnesty to US-backed insurgents poses a dilemma for the Reagan Administration Page 6

Kremlin split

Differing statements in recent Soviet official publications indicate that the Kremlin leaders are divided on whether or not to return to the Geneva arms talks Page 6

Polish arrests

Several people were arrested when Polish workers scuffled with militiamen while attempting to place a plaque at the Wujek colliery in memory of miners killed by riot police two years ago Page 7

Lloyd wins

Britain's John Lloyd caused the biggest surprise so far in the Australian Open tennis championships when he defeated the fourteenth seed, Steve Denton, yesterday Page 18

MPs split over House Buyers Bill

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

After several weeks of argument, Cabinet ministers remain in total disarray over how to handle the House Buyers Bill, promoted by Mr Austin Mitchell, Labour MP for Great Grimsby, which will be published today.

The aim of the Bill is to simplify, speed up and cut the cost of the sale and purchase of houses, and its most contentious provision would allow persons other than solicitors to do conveyancing, provided they were licensed and insured to protect their clients.

Mr Mitchell, who has all-party support, is enthusiastically backed by the Consumers' Association and vigorously opposed by the solicitors' organization, the Law Society, some of whose members derive as much as 60 per cent of their income from conveyancing.

His chief opponent in Cabinet is Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, who has argued forcefully that the Bill's proposals have not been thought through.

Israelis fear aggressive policy

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Concern is mounting in Israel about the extent to which last week's controversial Washington summit between Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, and President Reagan may have committed the right wing Likud Government to a new, ultra-aggressive military policy against the Syrian army in Lebanon.

Speculation about the extent to which the talks had signalled the start of a new campaign against the Syrians was fuelled by the weekend air strikes by Israeli and US jets against targets in Syrian-occupied parts of Lebanon, and press reports of a secret Israeli-US pact to try to drive out the Syrians and neutralize Soviet influence in the region.

Although nothing has yet been said publicly about the influence of the Syrian leader's mystery illness on the recent course of events, Western diplomats have no doubt that the leadership vacuum it has caused in Damascus would have encouraged Israel to take a tougher stance with or without President Reagan's recent blessing and encouragement.

One of the first Israeli politicians to express doubts about the outcome of the summit was Mr Abba Eban, the articulate chief foreign affairs spokesman of the main opposition Labour Party, who yesterday called for an urgent Knesset debate after reports that private understandings amounted to a secret alliance.

Later, the Labour Party spokesman claimed that any new strategic agreement between Israel and the US involving action against the Syrians was the cause for grave concern. The Opposition said in a strongly worded communiqué that any such agreement was "Continued on back page, col 1"

'Room for £1bn Budget tax cut'

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The Chancellor may have room for £500m to £1,000m of income tax cuts in the next Budget and any move to raise taxes would be "wholly unjustifiable in economic terms" according to Simon & Coates, the leading City stockbrokers.

Reflecting the widespread City scepticism over Mr Nigel Lawson's recent warning that taxes might have to rise, the brokers say that their best guess is that this will not happen. The trends in revenue and spending should enable the Government to meet its borrowing target of £8 billion in 1984-85 with a small reduction in the tax burden.

"Given the barrage of City scepticism about his threat to raise taxes, and given the fact that this scepticism will stiffen the resolve of some spending ministers in Cabinet, it is frighteningly possible that Mr Lawson's ploy could backfire, forcing him to increase tax next spring simply to save face and prove he was right all along," say Simon & Coates.

The brokers argue that at this stage the Treasury cannot know whether tax cuts or tax increases will be necessary next spring in order to meet the target of an £8 billion Public Sector Borrowing Requirement.

Laing & Cruickshank, the stockbrokers, say: "It is almost inconceivable that taxation will be increased in the Budget... but the problems are building up for next year."

Stockbrokers James Capel also believe the Chancellor should be able to meet his borrowing targets contained in the Medium Term Financial Strategy.

Faslane investigation of £6m fuel theft

The Ministry of Defence and civilian police are investigating the theft of up to £6m worth of diesel fuel from the Royal Navy's Faslane submarine base on the Firth of Clyde.

It is believed the investigation began over a month ago. So far six civilian ministry personnel have been suspended pending the outcome of the investigation, and six other civilians are helping with enquiries.

A ministry spokesman said yesterday: "This investigation has been going on for some time, and fuel of a substantial value is involved. However, a report has been sent to a Procurator Fiscal and we can make no further comment at this stage."

According to unofficial sources, the thefts took place over a considerable period of time. Both the Defence Ministry and the Scottish Crime Squad are seeking to establish how such a quantity of fuel could be removed from the base without detection.

Yesterday, the Scottish Crime Squad refused to make a statement. But it has been claimed the fuel was sold off in England in a series of black market deals.

However, the ministry says no Royal Navy personnel or operations have been involved or affected by the incident.

CND plans cruise road blocks

By John Witherow

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament agreed yesterday to blockade roads to prevent cruise missiles being deployed from Greenham Common air base in the event of heightened international tension.

The decision, taken at the annual conference in Sheffield, is part of a stepped-up campaign against the missiles. If cruise launchers get past women demonstrators at Greenham Common CND says it will try to block roads wherever necessary throughout Britain to prevent them reaching their launching sites.

CND is holding a "Refuse Cruise Day" next Monday and is encouraging industrial action against work connected with nuclear weapons, despite warnings that the organization's funds could be sequestered if it became involved in secondary action. In addition CND is to intensify action against Trident missiles. At the same time it will campaign to present the CND case for Britain leaving Nato, as part of a policy for the dissolution of both Nato and the Warsaw Pact.

A harder motion calling for Britain's withdrawal from Nato as a vital element of its demand for unilateral nuclear disarmament was referred back to the CND council.

The conference also stepped back from setting up groups in the armed forces. One delegate said that servicemen could be court-martialled.

Canon Paul Oestreicher, vice-president of CND, said the organization would challenge the Soviet Union to show the controversial American film *The Day After* to the Russian people. The film will be screened on British commercial television on Saturday.

Conference report, page 2

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'The launchers will be faced with blocks on every essential route'

CND plans to blockade roads against cruise deployment

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament agreed yesterday to intensify its action against cruise missiles by mounting blockades on essential service roads throughout Britain to prevent the missiles being deployed from the Greenham Common base.

The blockades were proposed at the CND annual conference in Sheffield by Dr Lynne Jones, who lives at Greenham Common.

Dr Jones told the conference: "We want you to get ready to act now in your own area to be ready on a 24-hour basis."

"If Mr Heseltine dares to bring the launchers out, if they get through the women's blockade, they will be faced with the whole peace movement on the alert blocking every essential service route in the country."

From Pat Healy, Sheffield

Women protesters at Greenham Common are distributing leaflets calling for help in creating a functioning resistance network to stop the launchers. "The overall effect of so many unpredictable blockades organized locally will show the Government of international tension."

The blockade will mean a massive increase in civil disobedience for which planning begins immediately.

"Refuse Cruise Day" on December 12 will be a national day of protest with "warning strikes" or other industrial action, and a proposal to turn "streets, schools, colleges etc into nuclear-free zones."

CND's commitment to intensified action over cruise will be matched next year with a broader campaign to stop the Trident missile programme, to present the CND case for Britain leaving Nato as part of a policy for the mutual dissolution of Nato and the Warsaw Pact and to explain CND's opposition to "all nuclear alliances, nuclear power and the bloc mentality."

Against the wishes of the CND council, the conference decisively rejected campaigning for a nuclear freeze and adopted instead a wider campaign on the cancellation of Trident.

The conference rejected a suggestion originated by the veteran peace campaigner, Miss Pat Arrowsmith, that CND should form groups within the Armed Services. It agreed to an amended motion to "present an alternative non nuclear defence policy to interested members of the armed forces."

Mr Bruce Kent, the general secretary, said overt membership of CND could lead to servicemen being dismissed.

"I don't want low morale in the armed forces," he said. "I want such a high morale that they know what their obligations under the law are. I want them to know that they are violating the British Military Manual if they work with nuclear weapons, because they are illegal under international law."

CND could find itself in conflict with employment legislation overwhelmingly to work closer with the trades unions. Its motion called for "effective industrial action against work connected with nuclear weapons."

Two former Labour MPs, Mr Bob Cryer and Miss Joan Lester, were elected to the CND council, together with Helen John, one of the original Greenham women.

Leading article, page 13



Protest planners: Mr Mick Elliot, CND treasurer (left), with the general secretary, Mr Bruce Kent, at the Sheffield conference.

Benn claim of bomb link

By Pat Healy

Mr Wedgwood Benn, the former Labour Secretary of State for Energy will tell the Sizewell-B Inquiry this week that plutonium from the Sellafield (formerly Windscale) nuclear reprocessing plant has been sold to the Americans to make nuclear arms.

Mr Benn said that evidence of a connection between nuclear power and nuclear arms had been withheld from him when he was Secretary of State for Energy. He was addressing the first Tribune rally to be held during an annual conference of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in Sheffield at the weekend.

He said: "It has now become totally clear from information provided to me that Windscale has been a bomb factory for the United States for a number of years. Our plutonium has been going to America for use in their nuclear weapons. You cannot separate nuclear weapons from nuclear power."

Mr Benn said the evidence had changed his view from supporting nuclear power to opposing it. He urged CND members to oppose nuclear power and to ignore arguments to tone down their commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament.

The movement was trying to change foreign policy in Britain and to ensure the survival of the human race. He saw no scope for toning down its message.

Earlier this year, the Department of Energy told the Sizewell inquiry that plutonium from British nuclear power stations had been exported to the United States in return for highly enriched uranium for the British defence programme. But Mr Robert Friddle, an under-secretary at the department, refused to tell the inquiry whether the plutonium was suitable for use in nuclear weapons.

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Gallery contest loser considers next legal move

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

One of the main losers in the National Gallery architecture competition said yesterday it might step up the legal battle over the estimated £2m cost of its unsuccessful entry.

London Land Investment & Property said its next legal move would depend on the appearance of the final design in the contest, which will go on show for the first time on Wednesday.

Plans will appear at a press conference and will be available for photographs. But it was not clear yesterday whether they would be put on public exhibition before being submitted to a public inquiry next year.

Mr Martyn Grogan, a director of London Land, yesterday denied a report that the company had unsuccessfully issued writs against ministers to recover the cost of entering the competition.

"We have never issued a writ," he said. "We have not abandoned anything. We are waiting to see what happens on Wednesday. If the design represents too closely what we were proposing then that is clearly another area for us to look at."

The competition was arranged last year with strong government support to find a partnership of developers and architects to build without cost to the public, an extension to the crowded gallery at Trafalgar Square.

The top half was to house part of the gallery's collection and the bottom half offices from which the winning developer could recover the cost of building the new structure.

The contest ended in confusion, amid accusations that the rules had been changed before final judging. All designs submitted were rejected and one of the contestants was told to produce a new one.

Gallery staff preferred the scheme designed by the American architectural practice of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, which would have been built by London Land.

A compromise which the commission went to Ahrends, Burton and Koralek, a London firm of architects who were supported by the Trafalgar House Group as prospective developers.

Staff of Ahrends and the gallery have spent much of this year touring modern galleries abroad and working jointly on a final scheme for Trafalgar Square. Gallery staff decided last year that the original curved scheme proposed by Ahrends was unsuitable for housing the National Gallery's collection.

Lord Asquith, chairman of the trustees of the gallery, refused yesterday to say how the final Ahrends design differed from its predecessors.

He also rejected any suggestion that some trustees were unhappy with the gallery's dependence on outside finance to provide it with extra space.

The Irish Republic's police were involved in one of their biggest security operations throughout the weekend as they hunted for Dominic McGlinchey and the kidnapped stores executive Mr Don Tidy.

Police reinforcements were sent to Cork and all off-duty officers in the country were called in to join the hunt for Mr McGlinchey, who fled after being surprised by police at a bungalow in Carrigrohilly, near Cork, on Friday.

He escaped with a woman believed to be his wife, Mary, and another man after stripping the two unarmed officers of their uniforms and tying them up in the house only a few hundred yards from the village police station.

Road blocks were set up throughout the county but Mr McGlinchey, leader of the Irish National Liberation Army, had a four-hour start, he could have travelled many miles before the alarm was raised.

The village has been the centre of two robberies, both believed to be the work of INLA. Last October an armed gang stole £60,000 in a post office raid and six months earlier £100,000 from a Securicor van only a few miles away.

On Saturday Jack Hartnett, aged 77, and his wife Maura were remanded in custody until Thursday after being charged in connection with the incident involving Mr McGlinchey, who is wanted on both sides of the border.

They were accused of falsely imprisoning two police officers, who discovered Mr McGlinchey at the bungalow as they carried out inquiries into the abduction of Mr Tidy.

The review of policy is an admission that the authorities now accept that it is impossible to stop weapons and explosives being smuggled into the prison however stringent the security checks.

Before the escape policy was generally based on the belief that it was unlikely that such items could reach any of the 800 convicted terrorists held in the H-blocks.

The report into the escape is being written by Sir James. Although it is not expected that either Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, or his prisons minister Mr Nicholas Scott, will be forced to resign, there is less certainty about the governor, Mr Ernest Whittington, or individual officers on duty at points where security lapses occurred on the day of the breakout.

Mr Whittington took over as governor after the hunger strike having spent his career with the province's prison service. He is due to retire at the age of 60 next autumn.

The authorities are now concentrating on tightening a series of security barriers within the Maze in an attempt to prevent the lapses that occurred at the end of September. The 19 men are still on the run, despite an intensive police hunt on both sides of the border, and both the police and Northern Ireland Office are surprised that there have been no further arrests after the capture of four men in the days immediately after the breakout.

The Northern Ireland Office has implemented a number of measures since the escape. These include providing additional staff, more searches, and reaction force to deal with any trouble. Improvements have been made to the main gate, including a more secure electronic locking system, and the control room in each H-block has been fitted with bullet proof screens to prevent a repetition of the incident last September when a prisoner was able to shoot the officer in charge through an open grill.

As these improvements have been taking place, Sir James assisted by 10 members of his inspectorate, has carried out detailed inquiry into security at the prison. That involved requests to prisoners and prison staff to give their views as well as thorough questioning of civil servants and Mr Whittington.

It is thought that the 19 men on the run are lying low in the republic, while false documents are obtained to enable them to travel abroad. The Provisional IRA have made no further attempt to build on their propaganda coup by producing one of the prisoners in public, even though it was thought that they might have done so at last month's Provisional Sinn Féin conference.

However, a leading member of the Provisionals said: "We no longer need that kind of stunt." Four days after that conference, a letter from the men on the run appeared in *Republican News*, a mouthpiece for the Provisional IRA, in which the 19 fugitives thanked everyone who contributed to the success of the breakout from H block 7.

At the Maze prison officers have been carrying out industrial action since the escape in support of demands for extra staffing and changes in the running of the prison. The industrial action has meant that the vocational and educational courses as well as workshop activities have been abandoned. However, the authorities have been able to continue with visits.

The annual report of Sir Henry Yellowlees the Government's Chief Medical Officer, shows 89,900 illegitimate births in England last year, the highest figure recorded. The overall birthrate has fallen, but the proportion of illegitimate births has more than doubled in two decades.

Overseas selling prices: Australia \$1.20, Belgium 1.10, Canada 1.10, Denmark 1.10, France 1.10, Germany 1.10, Greece 1.10, Hong Kong 1.10, India 1.10, Italy 1.10, Japan 1.10, Korea 1.10, Malaysia 1.10, Mexico 1.10, Netherlands 1.10, New Zealand 1.10, Norway 1.10, Portugal 1.10, Singapore 1.10, South Africa 1.10, Sweden 1.10, Switzerland 1.10, Taiwan 1.10, Thailand 1.10, Turkey 1.10, USA 1.10, USSR 1.10, West Germany 1.10, Yugoslavia 1.10.

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Mr Whittington took over as governor after the hunger strike having spent his career with the province's prison service. He is due to retire at the age of 60 next autumn.

The authorities are now concentrating on tightening a series of security barriers within the Maze in an attempt to prevent the lapses that occurred at the end of September. The 19 men are still on the run, despite an intensive police hunt on both sides of the border, and both the police and Northern Ireland Office are surprised that there have been no further arrests after the capture of four men in the days immediately after the breakout.

The Northern Ireland Office has implemented a number of measures since the escape. These include providing additional staff, more searches, and reaction force to deal with any trouble. Improvements have been made to the main gate, including a more secure electronic locking system, and the control room in each H-block has been fitted with bullet proof screens to prevent a repetition of the incident last September when a prisoner was able to shoot the officer in charge through an open grill.

As these improvements have been taking place, Sir James assisted by 10 members of his inspectorate, has carried out detailed inquiry into security at the prison. That involved requests to prisoners and prison staff to give their views as well as thorough questioning of civil servants and Mr Whittington.

It is thought that the 19 men on the run are lying low in the republic, while false documents are obtained to enable them to travel abroad. The Provisional IRA have made no further attempt to build on their propaganda coup by producing one of the prisoners in public, even though it was thought that they might have done so at last month's Provisional Sinn Féin conference.

However, a leading member of the Provisionals said: "We no longer need that kind of stunt." Four days after that conference, a letter from the men on the run appeared in *Republican News*, a mouthpiece for the Provisional IRA, in which the 19 fugitives thanked everyone who contributed to the success of the breakout from H block 7.

At the Maze prison officers have been carrying out industrial action since the escape in support of demands for extra staffing and changes in the running of the prison. The industrial action has meant that the vocational and educational courses as well as workshop activities have been abandoned. However, the authorities have been able to continue with visits.

The annual report of Sir Henry Yellowlees the Government's Chief Medical Officer, shows 89,900 illegitimate births in England last year, the highest figure recorded. The overall birthrate has fallen, but the proportion of illegitimate births has more than doubled in two decades.

Overseas selling prices: Australia \$1.20, Belgium 1.10, Canada 1.10, Denmark 1.10, France 1.10, Germany 1.10, Greece 1.10, Hong Kong 1.10, India 1.10, Italy 1.10, Japan 1.10, Korea 1.10, Malaysia 1.10, Mexico 1.10, Netherlands 1.10, New Zealand 1.10, Norway 1.10, Portugal 1.10, Singapore 1.10, South Africa 1.10, Sweden 1.10, Switzerland 1.10, Taiwan 1.10, Thailand 1.10, Turkey 1.10, USA 1.10, USSR 1.10, West Germany 1.10, Yugoslavia 1.10.

The review of policy is an admission that the authorities now accept that it is impossible to stop weapons and explosives being smuggled into the prison however stringent the security checks.

Before the escape policy was generally based on the belief that it was unlikely that such items could reach any of the 800 convicted terrorists held in the H-blocks.

The report into the escape is being written by Sir James. Although it is not expected that either Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, or his prisons minister Mr Nicholas Scott, will be forced to resign, there is less certainty about the governor, Mr Ernest Whittington, or individual officers on duty at points where security lapses occurred on the day of the breakout.

Equal pay fight for Europe

By a Staff Reporter

The Equal Pay Act is failing, with the gap between average male and female earnings widening, a National Council for Civil Liberties report published today says.

Women are caught in a low-pay trap, with nearly 60 per cent of female manual workers in poor-paid jobs, it says. Virtual sexual apartheid operates in the job market and male skills are consistently better rewarded than female skills, it claims.

New regulations introducing the concept of equal pay for work of equal value are to be debated in the Lords today. But Miss Jo Morris, the Council's women's rights officer, says in the report: "Although the Government has made some concessions, they do not go far enough."

"We will encourage women to take their equal value claims to the European Court of Justice if they do not get satisfaction in the British courts."

Her report also compares three female skills with three male skills and shows that in each case men are better paid and have better prospects and better conditions.

Peace talks to start at Acas NGA settlement hopes improve

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Hopes are high of a settlement in the Stockport Messenger dispute as talks start today between Mr Selim (Eddie) Shah, chairman of the newspaper group and the National Graphical Association (NGA).

Court action against the NGA was suspended on Friday for a week after the union pledged to lift illegal picketing at the company's plants in Bury and Warrington for seven days.

The talks will cover the issues of the closed shop and the reinstatement of six NGA strikers, which has been at the centre of the dispute and has led to the seizure of the union's £10m funds.

The NGA has consistently ignored High Court rulings ordering that secondary action at the two plants be stopped, and has been fined £150,000 for contempt of court. It is felt, however, that the union will be anxious to avoid further and possibly heavier fines. Both parties will be seeking a face-saving compromise.

The Institute of Directors has been advising Mr Shah. It is reported to be canvassing a compromise, whereby the six dismissed NGA men are taken back not as employees but as subcontractors. The union has also suggested to Mr Shah that he creates a new company which would employ the men.

The negotiations will take place at the London offices of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) in London, whose officers have insisted that offers made by either side will be made in writing. That is unusual, but reflects the distrust manifest on both sides after weeks of fruitless negotiation and violent scenes outside the two plants.

In a poll published yesterday by *The Sunday Times* the public gives two to one backing to Mr Shah. The poll, conducted by MORI, asked respondents last Friday which side they most sympathized with: 51 per cent chose the company, against 25 per cent for the NGA. Of trade unionists, 44 per cent backed the NGA and 34 per cent the Messenger.

Part of Sir Woodrow Wyatt's comment in yesterday's *News of the World* failed to appear because it contained comments about the NGA's part in the *Stockport Messenger* dispute which union members at the newspaper found unacceptable.

Radio Times strike
A special meeting of the national council of printing trade union Sogat '82 will meet tomorrow to decide whether or not to comply with a High Court injunction stopping a strike which would halt production of the *Radio Times*.

Mr William Keys, general secretary of the union, is expected to advise the Executive to abide by the law or be prepared to face sequestration of funds, as happened in the case of the National Graphical Association.

Mr Robert Maxwell, chairman of the British Printing and Communications Corporation, said last night he was prepared to suspend any further court action until after the Sogat leaders have met.

The union has instructed its members at the company's plants in East Kilbride, Scotland, Bristol and Leeds to stop work on the *Radio Times* in sympathy with colleagues taking action over the closure of the corporation's works at Park Royal, North London.

At stake for the company is the bumper Christmas issue of the magazine. The union has so far refused to withdraw its strike instruction to its members at the three plants but there have been signs over the weekend that some might work normally today.

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Insurance payments on £26m gold bullion raid almost completed

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

The largest settlement for a robbery in the history of British insurance will be completed within the next few days when the last cheques are paid out for the £26m gold bullion robbery 10 days ago.

A gang of between three and six made their way into Brink's-Mat's warehouse close to Heathrow airport on November 26 and stole three tons of gold bars, other gold and precious metals, diamonds and travellers' cheques. According to witnesses the haul disappeared south in an old van.

As the first insurance payment, of £17m, was made five days later, the insurance brokers denied the swift settlement reflected on the police inquiry. Indeed, with a £2m reward the prospects were "hopeful".

Privately the security industry and senior police officers are much more cautious. The £6.25m Security Express robbery last April is still unsolved nor have there been any arrests for a £6m jewellery robbery off Bond Street in June.

In the latest robbery there are reports that police are still not certain how the robbers got into warehouse number seven on the Heathrow International Trading Estate.

When three armed men, their faces covered by balaclavas, appeared in the warehouse, at least one guard was making tea in the staff restroom at the back of the warehouse. Others of the total of six staff told police they were around the building.

When Commander Frank Cater, head of the Flying Squad, was asked by *The Times* if the staff might have left their posts and been gathered for tea, he said he could not comment on lines of inquiry.

Nor could he say whether exterior alarms for the warehouse had been turned off after the staff arrived for work.

The warehouse often holds gold bullion, but the load 10 days ago appears to have been very large and destined to be moved within hours.

But did the robbers have luck or judgment? If they broke in simply to take the gold, why bother to waste time taking the other valuables which were worth a few hundred thousand pounds?

The answer is important. If the gold was the object of the robbery, then it is likely the gang already had a buyer for the 8,600 bars and the chances of the gold's recovery must now be slight. The other valuables could have been taken as a greedy whim.

But if the robbery was opportunistic, then it is likely the gold has been hidden somewhere until a buyer can be found. The risks for the gang are much higher and the hopes of the police much stronger.

The balance could be tipped by the reward and yet the £500,000 offered after the Security Express robbery proved ineffective. One very senior officer last week speculated that detectives could be dealing with a gang or gangs whose security was extremely good: criminals who have learnt the lessons of the past.

In the past week at least three psychics have approached Scotland Yard with offers of help and details have been recorded.



Vicar puts faith in the Devils

The Rev Peter Wadsworth, aged 31, jumped 2,000 feet with the Red Devils yesterday, in aid of his church's appeal fund.

The tower is crumbling at St Mary's, Farnham Royal, Berkshire, and its Norman chancel needs urgent repairs.

The vicar, above left seeking courage and then jumping, took the plunge at Aldershot, Hampshire, with five parishioners. Together they hope to raise at least £4,000 to add to £13,800 collected already.

He said: "We need about another £9,000 to save the tower, but I think today has helped enormously although it hasn't done an awful lot for my nerves."

"The Red Devils were very helpful and I would love to do it again. It was enormous fun and I am just thankful I did not end up in the trees. I could not say whether I had any help from above or not."

Sellafield's poor publicity hits local fish sales

From Ronald Faux, Ravensglass

The publicity given to the Sellafield nuclear plant in Cumbria has severely affected the local fishing. The picture of contaminated fish and sea water presented by a Yorkshire Television documentary and the activities of Greenpeace have forced Mr Paul Pedersen, a Ravensglass fisherman, to lay up his boat temporarily. Three years ago you could find big normally sells fish caught in the Irish Sea on the beach.

"I have had seven customers in the last 10 days," he said.

Mr Pedersen supplies a fish shop in Cleator Moor run by his son but sales have fallen 75 per cent since the latest scare.

In Whitehaven, Mr Richard Dunham, head of one of the largest wholesale and retail fish merchants in the county, said: "Sales have dropped by half in the last three weeks. One shop has put a sign in the window saying 'no local fish sold here'."

About 70 per cent of the fish within 30 miles of the Cumbrian coast, by local boats and vessels from Northern Ireland. He does not believe the discharges from Sellafield harm fish or make them dangerous to eat, but during the past three years he has complained regularly to the Government about discharges from other industrial complexes on the coast, which, he says, have done far more damage.

"They change the colour of the sea some days and between here and St Bees Head the sea bed is completely dead. Three years ago you could find big healthy lobsters there, now there is nothing."

Dr John Jago, who has been a general practitioner in the Seascale area for 17 years, lives at Drigg, near where nuclear waste from Sellafield is stored.

He said that while Seascale did record an abnormally high number of leukaemia deaths among children, the village at that time had probably four times the average number of children for a community of that size.

One Seascale resident summed up the problem thus: "Most people can grasp how gas and electricity works but nuclear power is full of bogymen they cannot comprehend. That makes them afraid or uncertain, particularly when some expert says it is unsafe."

Meantime, hoteliers gear for next year's trade.

Owen plea for inquiry

By Our Political Editor

Dr David Owen, has written to the Prime Minister to suggest that an independent committee of inquiry into the safety of the Sellafield nuclear plant formerly Windscale at Cumbria, is needed to restore public confidence.

Dr Owen leader of the Social Democratic Party, said yesterday that he did not believe in too many public inquiries, but he had learnt that four inquiries into different aspects of its operations were in progress.

They are being conducted by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; the Department of Environment; The Nuclear Installations Inspectorate and Sir Douglas Black, former president of the Royal College of Physicians.

Sir Douglas was appointed last month to study allegations of an abnormally high incidence of leukaemia and other cancers among children living near Sellafield.

Dr Owen said that a small group should be assembled to act as a committee of inquiry and gather the evidence of the different investigators.

Concern on cable TV costs

Future subscribers to cable television networks are likely to pay more for the service than would otherwise have been the case because the Government's approach is not liberal enough, the Institute for Fiscal Studies claims.

In an article published in the December issue of *Fiscal Studies* highlighting the British cable television policy the institute concludes: "The cable industry will be overcapitalized and is being asked to provide services that are potentially unremunerative, in order to cater for the Government's desire to have a national cable grid which can carry business data. This means higher subscription rates, little control on the market power of cable operators, if it in fact does exist and, if the cost penalties of these requirements are too large, a reduction in the rate of cable expansion."

The Government's rigid criteria for selection of those to be awarded cable franchises have emphasized new technology and the provision of services, like teleshopping and telebanking, and local data services, which are meant to "piggy-back" on cable networks, which will be largely funded by entertainment channels. Only 11 of 37 applications have been awarded franchises and even those will be subject of the Home Office receiving certain assurances.

Five of the applications are in some sort of partnership with British Telecom

Primary teachers untrained in science

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Ninety per cent of primary school teachers have no science training and concentrate on teaching children to observe rather than undertake their own experiments, a survey published by the Department of Education and Science says.

The survey of pupils aged 11 carried out by the department's Assessment of Performance Unit in about 800 schools in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, showed that not one of the maintained primary schools had a laboratory and few had a special area designated for science.

Most schools spent less than £1 per pupil a year on science equipment. The English schools spent an average of 66p, Welsh schools 58p and those in Northern Ireland 37p. Of the 63 per cent of survey schools in Northern Ireland which provided a figure, a quarter said they have spent no money on science resources.

Two schools, both in Northern Ireland, said it was their school's policy not to teach science. The rest taught science as a specific part of the curriculum, as it arose or as a planned part of other topics.

Science was a specified part of the curriculum in most of the middle and independent schools in England (about 80 per cent in each case), but in a much lower proportion of the primary schools (under half).

However, more than 80 per cent of the schools of every type expected science to occur at least in a planned way in topic work if not as separate science activities.

Teachers in the survey were asked to say what skills they emphasized in their teaching of science. They concentrated on those concerned with making, recording and using observations. All of the statements concerned with skills of experimentation were each selected by fewer than a quarter.

The survey concludes that developing those skills which do not involve pupils in knowing a great deal about science.

The governors of Exmouth Community College, in Devon, have closed parts of the school which they consider unsafe. Netball and tennis courts are shut because broken wire netting has injured children.

Two swimming pools have been closed because of uneven paving, and dangerous gym equipment has been taken out of use.

Cuts 'put pupils in danger'

The biggest comprehensive school in the country has called in the school inspectors (HMI) to inspect conditions which it says have deteriorated dangerously because of spending cuts.

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Basically speaking, a computer whizzkid

By Our Education Correspondent

When Daniel Isaaman (right) was 13 he learnt to write his first computer program. When he was 16 he built his own Sinclair ZX81 microcomputer in an hour, wrote a program for it and sold it for £70.

Now, at the grand age of 18, he is the author of three books of computer games, the third of which is published by Sparrow Books and contains 18 games on which computer whizz-kids can sharpen their wits. The new book contains a section on the language of Basic, how to write your own program, and a glossary of instructions.

Designed for 10-year-olds upwards for use on some of the most widely used home computers, the BBC, Dragon, Electron, Vic and ZX81 and Spectrum, the game takes the computer fanatic into a variety of worlds.

Daniel Isaaman, now a first-year student at Manchester University, has had his interest in computers accidentally directed by his father, Mr Gerry Isaaman, editor of the *Hampstead and Highgate Express*. He bought his son his first Triton computer kit at the age



of 14 and introduced him to Osborne publishers, for whom he wrote his first books on space and battle games.

The new book took him four months to compile during the year off between school and university.

Computer Games, by Daniel Isaaman, (Sparrow Books; £1.50).

Watchdog calls for drug report

By Nicholas Timmins

The Committee on Safety of Medicines is to ask the drug manufacturer Ciba-Geigy for a copy of an internal report said to question the continued sale of two pain-killers which are alleged to have dangerous side-effects.

The committee is conducting a full review of phenylbutazone, sold by Ciba-Geigy as Butazolidin, an anti-inflammatory drug developed after the Second World War and used to treat rheumatism, arthritis and gout, the Department of Health said yesterday. It is also reviewing Transderm.

It had not yet received a report leaked to *The Sunday Times* in which company doctors are said to have called a year ago for a reassessment of the drugs, now that less toxic alternatives are available. According to *The Sunday Times*, 512 deaths have been associated with the use of phenylbutazone between 1964 and 1980.

Ciba-Geigy yesterday refused to answer questions on the report, but said "all relevant documentation" would be made available.

Speech therapy 'in broom cupboards'

By Pat Blair

Adults and children with speech handicaps are going untreated or are being referred too late to speech therapists who are themselves handicapped by poor accommodation and equipment, a survey published today discloses.

The report on conditions facing speech therapists in the National Health Service says that one in six has poor accommodation for clinics, one in nine has poor equipment and more than two out of five have unsatisfactory links with family doctors.

It gives instances including a speech therapist using her car as an office and some schools where "therapists" were and when possible, with corridors and broom cupboards not unusual.

he died before his communication aids were provided. In another case, a teacher is quoted as not referring a child for speech therapy "because it was pointless to do so until he could talk".

The survey, in which 850 speech therapists responded, is published by Vocal, a newly registered charity which, with the help of a grant from the Department of Health and Social Security has brought together the College of Speech Therapists and more than 20 voluntary organizations. It aims to provide a single contact point for professionals and members of the public who need help with speech problems.

Vocal is pressing for speech therapy to reach all who need it. It says: "There is very real concern that some patients who never acquire or some who lose their power of speech and

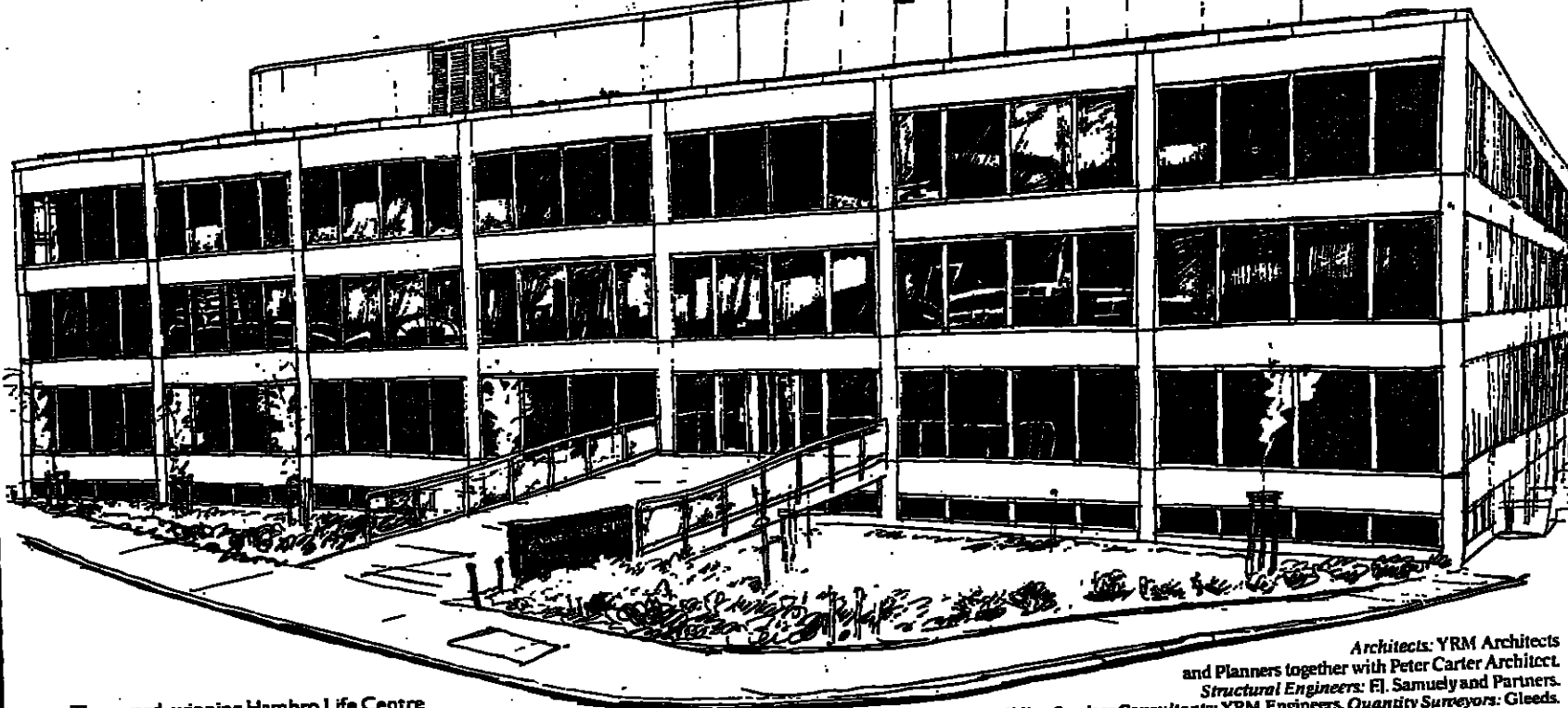
language are not offered the opportunity to improve their quality of life.

The report says that the growth in the number of charities providing help with speech problems is the direct result of the lack of NHS speech therapy services. "Among those who are in contact with these organizations are people of all ages who, having suffered a stroke or some other speech impairment, have never been referred for speech therapy of any kind", it says.

In the past 11 years, the demand for speech therapy has expanded, notably in the fields of mental handicap and geriatrics, the report says.

Report of a Survey on the Current Conditions and Needs of Speech Therapists in the National Health Service, (Vocal, South Western Hospital, St Peter's Office, Leander Road, London, SW9).

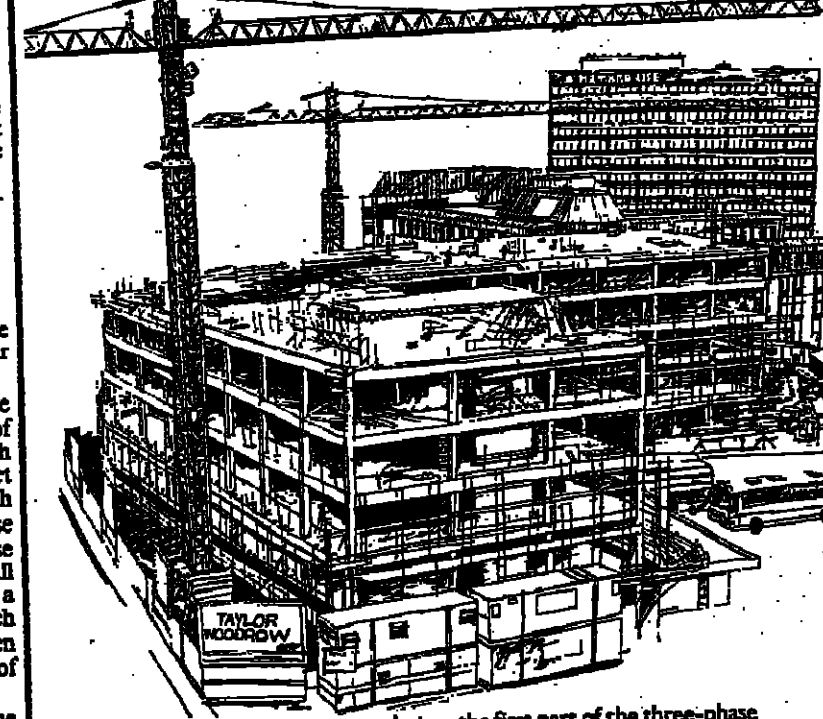
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£ 5,000	£ 47.92	£18,000	£172.50
£ 6,000	£ 57.50	£19,000	£182.08
£ 7,000	£ 67.08	£20,000	£191.67
£ 8,000	£ 76.67	£21,000	£201.25
£ 9,000	£ 86.25	£22,000	£210.83
£10,000	£ 95.83	£23,000	£220.42
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3.1 Subject to a minimum initial purchase of £2,000 (see paragraph 4) a Bond may be purchased for £1,000 or a multiple of that sum. Payment in full must be made at the time of application. The date of purchase will for all purposes be the date of receipt of the remittance, with a completed application form, at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

3.2 An investment certificate, bearing the date of purchase, will be issued in respect of each purchase.

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4.1 No person may hold, either solely or jointly with any other person, less than £2,000 or more than £200,000 of Bonds. Bonds inherited from a deceased holder will not count towards this permitted maximum. Furthermore, Bonds held by a person as trustee will not count towards the maximum which he is permitted to hold in his personal capacity, nor will Bonds held in trust count towards the permitted maximum of a beneficiary's personal holding.

4.2 The Treasury may vary the maximum and minimum holding limits and the minimum initial purchase from time to time, upon giving notice. No such variation will prejudice any right under the prospectus enjoyed by a Bondholder immediately before the variation in respect of a Bond then held by him.

INTEREST

5.1 Interest will be calculated on a day-to-day basis from the date of purchase at a rate determined by the Treasury ("the Treasury rate").

5.2 Interest will be payable on the 5th day of each month. The Director of Savings may defer payments of accrued interest otherwise due in respect of a Bond within the period of six weeks following the date of purchase until the next interest date following the end of that period.

5.3 If on repayment the Bond has, by reason of paragraph 6.1, earned less interest than the total already paid in respect of the Bond under paragraph 5.2 the balance will be deducted from the sum to be repaid. Any interest earned on the Bond and not already paid before repayment will be added to the sum to be repaid. If, in the case of repayment under paragraph 6.2, it is not reasonably practicable to stop an interest payment from being made after the

repayment date the amount of that interest payment will be deducted from the sum to be repaid.

5.4 The Treasury may from time to time vary the Treasury rate upon giving six weeks' notice.

5.5 The Treasury may from time to time vary the intervals at and dates on which interest is payable upon giving notice, and in so doing may specify holding limits above or below which any variation will apply. No variation will apply to a Bond issued before the variation unless the Bondholder agrees to such application.

5.6 Interest on a Bond registered in the sole name of a minor under seven years of age will normally be paid into a National Savings Bank account in the name of the minor.

5.7 Interest on a Bond will be paid without deduction of Income Tax, but it is subject to Income Tax and must be included in any return of income made to the Inland Revenue.

REPAYMENT

6.1 A Bondholder may obtain repayment of a Bond at par before redemption upon giving either three or six calendar months' notice. The amount of interest earned by the Bond from the date of purchase until repayment will be determined by the period of notice given by the Bondholder and by whether or not repayment takes place before the first anniversary of purchase.

	3 months' notice of repayment	6 months' notice of repayment
Repayment before the first anniversary of purchase	No interest in respect of any period	Interest at half the Treasury rate from the date of purchase to the date of repayment
Repayment on or after the first anniversary of purchase	Interest at the Treasury rate from the date of purchase to the date the notice of repayment is received at the Bonds and Stock Office	Interest at the Treasury rate from the date of purchase to the date of repayment

6.2 Where an application for repayment of a Bond is made after the death of the sole or sole surviving registered holder no fixed period of notice is required and the Bond will earn interest at the Treasury rate from the date of purchase up to the date of repayment, whether or not repayment occurs before the first anniversary of the purchase.

6.3 Any application for repayment of a Bond must be made in writing to the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool and accompanied by the investment certificate. The period of notice given by the Bondholder will be calculated from the date on which the application is received in the Bonds and Stock Office.

6.4 Application may be made for repayment of part of a Bond in an amount of £1,000 or a multiple of that sum provided that the holding of Bonds remaining after the part repayment will still fall within the minimum holding limit imposed by paragraph 4.1 as varied from time to time under paragraph 4.2. The preceding sub-paragraphs will apply to the part repaid as to a whole Bond, the remaining balance will have the same date of purchase and the same interest dates as were applicable to the original Bond immediately prior to repayment.

PAYMENTS

7 Interest will be payable direct to a National Savings Bank or other bank account or by crossed warrant sent by post. Capital will be repayable direct to a National Savings Bank account or by crossed warrant sent by post.

MINORS

8 A Bond held by a minor under the age of seven years, either solely or jointly with any other person, will not be repayable, except with the consent of the Director of Savings.

TRANSFER

9 Bonds will not be transferable except with the consent of the Director of Savings. Transfer of a Bond or part of a Bond will only be allowed in an amount of £1,000 or multiple of that sum and will not be allowed if the holding of the transferor or transferee would thereby be outside the holding limits imposed by paragraph 4.1 as varied from time to time under paragraph 4.2. The Director of Savings will normally give consent in the case of, for example, devolution of Bonds on the death of a holder but not to any proposed transfer which is by way of sale or for any consideration.

NOTICE

10 The Treasury will give any notice required under paragraph 4.2, 5.4, 5.5 or 11 of the prospectus in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes or in any other manner which they think fit. If notice is given otherwise than in the Gazettes it will as soon as is reasonably possible thereafter be recorded in them.

GUARANTEED LIFE OF BONDS

11 Each Bond may be held for a guaranteed initial period of 10 years from the first interest date after the date of purchase. Thereafter, interest will continue to be payable under the terms of the prospectus until the redemption of the Bond. The Bond will be redeemed at par either at the end of the guaranteed initial period or on any interest date thereafter, in either case upon the giving of six months' notice by the Treasury. The Director of Savings will write to the Bondholder before redemption, at the last recorded address for the Bondholder, informing him of the date of redemption notified by the Treasury.

APPLICATION FOR NATIONAL SAVINGS INCOME BOND

To NSIB, Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, Lancs FY3 9YP.

1. I/we accept the terms of the Prospectus and apply for a Bond to the value of: £ ,000 Initial minimum of £2,000 and multiples of £1,000 to a maximum of £200,000

2. Surname(s) Full Christian name(s) or forename(s) Mr/Mrs/Miss

Address (including postcode)

Day Month Year

3. Name of Trust (if applicable) Date of Birth (if under 7)

NAME AND ADDRESS FOR DESPATCH OF INVESTMENT CERTIFICATE (if different from above)

Name

Address

4. DIVIDENDS TO BE PAID BY CREDIT TO (if not to a National Savings Bank or other bank account, enter name and address to which dividend warrants should be sent)

Bank

Address

A/c Name(s) A/c No

5. Signature(s) Date

Kremlin leaders divided on return to Geneva arms talks

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Recent discrepancies in Soviet statements suggest differences within the Kremlin over whether Moscow should return to the Geneva arms talks, according to diplomatic analysts.

On Friday *Pravda* said that for a resumption of the Geneva talks to become possible NATO would have to "restore the old order of things, when there were no American missiles in Europe". *Pravda* said chancellor Helmut Kohl was guilty of "shameless deception" when he suggested that statements by President Andropov had hinted at Soviet flexibility and a return to the INF negotiations.

On Saturday, however, Mr Andropov Gromyko the Soviet Foreign Minister, repeated the formula used earlier by Mr Andropov himself, under which the West would only have to show "willingness" or "readiness" to withdraw cruise and Pershing 2 for Moscow to reconsider.

In talks with Mr Stefan Olszowski, the Polish Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko noted there were voices in the West who would only have to show "willingness" or "readiness" to withdraw cruise and Pershing 2 for Moscow to reconsider.

Mr Gromyko also noted that the West would only have to show "willingness" or "readiness" to withdraw cruise and Pershing 2 for Moscow to reconsider.



Cardinal Casaroli

Mediation offer by Vatican

Rome (AP) - Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican's Secretary of State, said yesterday that the Holy See wanted to "mediate" between the United States and the Soviet Union about reviving their talks on limiting medium-range nuclear arms in Europe.

"The Church" seeks to mediate between the two parties, bringing together the positions and clarifying misunderstandings, Cardinal Casaroli told reporters when asked what the Vatican could do to help the stalled talks.

Arafat wins UN stamp of legitimacy

By the Associated Press

In granting Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, his request for the use of UN flag on ships to transport his forces, the Security Council has given him a stamp of legitimacy that will serve him well in his future political life.

The Security Council agreed on Thursday that the UN flag could be used by the PLO on ships carrying up to 500 Palestinian fighters and their families who will be transported to Lebanon by sea.

UN stamp of legitimacy

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River of fire: Lava flowing from the Pu'u O cinder cone on the eastern rift zone of Kilauea volcano in Hawaii. The volcano has been erupting intermittently since the beginning of January.

Nicaragua holds out olive branch

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

A decision by the left-wing Sandinista regime in Nicaragua to hold elections in 1985 and to offer an amnesty to US-backed rebels, except for the leaders, would seem to meet two of the Reagan Administration's key demands for improved relations between Washington and Managua.

Nicaragua holds out olive branch

The announcement of election plans and the amnesty offer will "sharpen divisions" which already exist within the Sandinista leadership, who regard the Sandinista regime as being implacably hostile to the US and want to see it brought down, and the moderates who merely seek an improvement in the behaviour of the country's left-wing leaders.

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Iran today: Imprisonment at home and war abroad

From Richard Owen, London

The Iranian government, after the revolution in 1979, has been accused of being a "human rights" regime. It is estimated that 3,000 of them were executed in 1979.

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Only 10% vote in Soweto elections

Johannesburg - Barely 10 per cent of eligible voters in Soweto, Johannesburg's black satellite town, went to the polls this weekend to elect a local authority that under new legislation will give black municipalities almost as much autonomy as white town councils (Ray Kennedy writes).

Only 10% vote in Soweto elections

The figure was worse than in other black council elections throughout the country in which voter turnout varied between 15 and 40 per cent.

Only 10% vote in Soweto elections

In Soweto the elections were strongly opposed by the newly-formed United Democratic Front and other black organisations.

Only 10% vote in Soweto elections

A young Malaysian widow of a Briton is facing the threat of being prosecuted for adultery in Dubai after her husband's suicide. Andrew Ford, a 23-year-old helicopter pilot of Kildare, died last week. A suicide note alleged his wife was having an affair with another man.

Only 10% vote in Soweto elections

His wife has now been released from police custody but has been forbidden to leave the country.

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Commentary

How far can Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe afford to play it tough in Athens? In terms of British domestic politics it must be in their interests to be very tough indeed.

It is true that the general election this summer effectively removed British membership of the European Community as a party political issue in this country. Labour leaders found, to their surprise, that voters did not like the proposal to withdraw, and the party is not likely to make that mistake again. But while the British people are now reconciled to membership, this is a judgment of the head rather than the heart.

Commentary

It was the fear of losing jobs, not devotion to the spirit of the Community, that made voters tremble at the thought of coming out. They do not want to see Britain alone in the economic cold, but they will be reassured to see British ministers battling strenuously for British interests in Athens, Brussels or any other seat of Community power.

Commentary

If Mrs Thatcher were to return from this summit meeting with no agreement, she would be likely to find that public opinion would rally behind her. But if she were to bring back what was regarded as too feeble a compromise, she would find herself in trouble. Last week's mini-rebellion of Conservative MPs in the House of Commons was a warning of what might happen.

Commentary

There are some Conservative MPs who would not be happy with an increase in the VAT contribution to the EEC under any circumstances. They do not approve of the Community and they do not want what are known as its "own resources" to be enlarged. But there are not enough members of this persuasion to mount a damaging revolt.

Commentary

A tough line could prove risky. The critical test for any agreement will be whether it satisfies the pragmatic critics: those who would be prepared to accept a higher VAT contribution, but only if there were sufficient concessions in return on restricting British net payments to the Community budget and the level of expenditure in the common agricultural policy.

Commentary

What concessions would be sufficient for this purpose? Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey have less room for manoeuvre now than they would have had immediately after their election victory. They have had an uncomfortable few months, and Sir Geoffrey in particular would find it harder to persuade dubious backbenchers to trust his judgment.

Commentary

But she should be able to seal a settlement of the world's permanently restrict Britain's net contributions to the Community budget, taking into account any increase in VAT, at least as effectively as they have been reduced by temporary arrangements over the past few years; and offer the firm prospect of securing some reduction in Community spending on agriculture in real terms.

Commentary

But can Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey afford to be so tough in Athens as to give themselves a real chance of winning such terms? There are some in Britain, as well as many in other member countries, who will say that for Britain to take such a line would be an unwarrantable risk with the cohesion and perhaps even the existence, of the Community.

Commentary

This is the criticism that has been made time and again of Mrs Thatcher's tactics in the Community. Yet if she has not been so persistent, tiresome, though it has been for those who have had to listen to her practising the art of repetition, she would not have persuaded her partners to take her demands as seriously as they are now doing.

Commentary

When she first attended European summit meetings President Giscard and Chancellor Schmidt regarded her with barely concealed disdain. Relations with President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl are much better. The French proposals last week for controlling Community expenditure went some way to meeting the British case.

Commentary

These proposals would not so effectively control the proportion of the Community budget being spent on agriculture, and it is always necessary in such negotiations to see for general principles will be given effect in detailed arrangements. But the tabling of this initiative confirms that other as well as Britain need an agreement. The only settlement that will be in the long-term interests of the Community if one that is lasting, and it will be lasting only if it deals with the issues that have divided its members.

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REPORTING AWARD

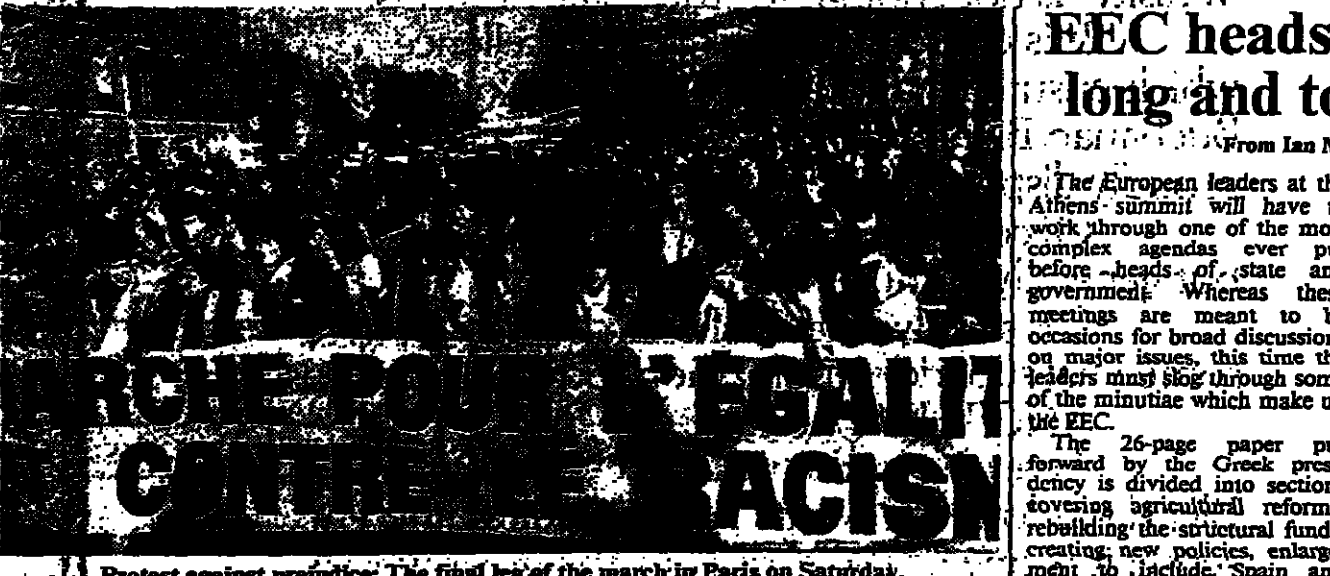
Two £500 prizes to be won

CATEGORY A
£500 will be awarded to the winning entrant who has made the most significant contribution to the understanding of nutrition in the general public.

CATEGORY B
£500 will be awarded to the winning entrant whose work has created a better understanding of nutrition among the general public.

Please send your entries to: The Nutrition Society, 11, Bedford Square, London WC1R 4EJ. Entries should be sent to the Secretary, Nutrition Society, 11, Bedford Square, London WC1R 4EJ.

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Protest against prejudice: The final leg of the march in Paris on Saturday.

France takes step to racial equality

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Under sanctions against racist attacks, the French Government has taken a step towards racial equality by giving immigrants the right to work and residence permits for a 10-year period.

France takes step to racial equality

There are 4.5 million immigrants in France, representing 8 per cent of the population. Nearly half are Muslims from North Africa. They have been increasingly used as scapegoats for the worsening economic crisis. The Government is worried about the rise in racism.

EEC heads of state face long and tough agenda

From Ian Murray, Athens

The European leaders at the Athens summit will have to work through one of the most complex agendas ever put before heads of state and government. Whereas these meetings are meant to be occasions for broad discussions on major issues, this time the leaders must slog through some of the minutiae which make up the EEC.

EEC heads of state face long and tough agenda

The 26-page paper put forward by the Greek presidency is divided into sections covering agricultural reforms, rebuilding the structural funds, creating new policies, enlarging the Community to include Spain and Portugal and future financing.

EEC heads of state face long and tough agenda

The agricultural section is the most detailed, and the meeting is being asked to take decisions on milk production, cereal growth thresholds and "green" currency rates - the kind of subjects which heads of government much prefer to leave to agricultural ministers.

EEC heads of state face long and tough agenda

The structural funds - essentially those used for job creation and regional development - are due for overhaul and enlargement, provided there is a final agreement.

EEC heads of state face long and tough agenda

The budget problem scarcely fills two pages of the presidency paper, although it is bound to take up most of the time when the leaders are together.

EEC heads of state face long and tough agenda

The plan is to turn out some of the more detailed work to experts in the different delegations, leaving the summit meeting itself as uncluttered as possible. Nevertheless, many of the issues are so politically charged that inevitably they will have to be dealt with by the leaders themselves.

هكذا من الأصل

Poland: The conflict goes on

Workers scuffle with militiamen over Wujek miners' memorial

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The memory of miners killed by riot police soon after martial law was imposed on the bleak landscape of Polish Silesia yesterday.

Some 500 workers, led by a delegation from the Gdansk shipyards, tried to place a commemorative plaque on the walls of the Wujek colliery, the scene of the bloodiest clashes between the banned union Solidarity and police almost two years ago.

However they found their way blocked by militiamen and scuffles ensued. The workers chanted "Solidarity" and several dozen demonstrators including the Gdansk crane driver and human rights activist Mrs Anna Walentynowicz were bundled into the police vehicles.

The dead miners also figured in the broadcast sermon of the Bishop of Katowice and in a Mass in Warsaw celebrated by the outspoken priest, Father Jerzy Popieluszko, who is being investigated for the allegedly anti-government content of his sermons.

Many miners, wearing their

traditional uniform and black military-style shakos, joined in the prayers for the strikers while three burly steelworkers stood guard over the priest in case the police tried again to summons him for interrogation. The police tried to collect the priest on Friday but were rebuffed by a group of singing parishioners.

The occasion for the protests is the traditional miners holiday which coincides with the feast

day of St Barbara. The holiday has become a time for hard tones from the Government, when leaders use no-nonsense language that they hope will appeal to Polish working people.

General Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, who has been visiting the Silesian coal-mining district, admitted at the weekend that raising food prices next month will be difficult and unpopular.

He also bitterly criticized President Regan for his defence and sanctions policies.

● Nobel visa: Mrs Danuta Walesa and her son Bogdan have been given a passport to travel to Oslo to receive the Nobel peace prize on behalf of her husband Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity union. Mr Walesa had not applied to attend the ceremony.

Draft Bill spells out passport curbs

From Our Own Correspondent, Warsaw

After years of discussion on how to liberalize Poland's passport laws, the authorities have come up with draft proposals that simply specify the reasons why Poles are not allowed to travel abroad.

The draft Bill being presented to the Parliament this week has been long awaited by the population who had hoped that it would become easier to visit the West. In 1981 as many as 1.27 million Poles were allowed

to travel to the West and only four per cent were refused passports. But by 1982 the figure had dropped to 340,000, the result of martial law.

However, the new Bill, a copy of which was made available to *The Times*, catalogues the reasons why a Pole does not provide for a right of appeal and if anything gives more powers to the issuing authorities. The right to travel may be refused without detailed justification if the applicants possess state, defence or economic secrets.

Some independent Members of Parliament had agreed that passports should be freely issued, rather like identity cards or driving licences, to be used repeatedly and that Poles who prolonged their stay abroad should not be treated like criminals when they returned. However, the draft amendments were passed 17 to 3 at the parliamentary commission stage, thanks to the votes of the Communist deputies, so there is little doubt that the legislation will be approved when it comes before Parliament next week.



Oslo bound: Mrs Danuta Walesa showing off the passport she will use to collect her husband's Nobel prize.

US Army remains real power in Grenadian vacuum

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

The United States Army remains the power in the land in Grenada and is likely to be so well into next year. Although more than 1,000 troops will be withdrawn by Christmas, nearly 2,000 will stay behind as the island works its way through a period of political limbo.

President Reagan has to withdraw what are designated as combat troops within 60 days of the October 25 invasion to avoid trouble in Congress under the War Powers Act, which limits his freedom as Commander-in-Chief.

But support forces will remain. Although many of these troops specialize in construction, engineering and other tasks, and are described as non-combat troops, they nevertheless constitute a strong armed force. They provide a backbone of military strength to the 400-man Caribbean peacekeeping force and will continue to do so.

Some American commentators feel the United States Army has done its job and should leave Grenada quickly. But, given the circumstances in the island, it is hard to see how that can be done.

only be filled slowly. For example, the island needs a police force and this cannot be built up quickly. Grenada radio reported at the weekend that the Police Commissioner had been dismissed and replaced by an officer from Barbados.

Elections are unlikely to be held before the end of next year, and in the meantime the island will remain under the makeshift Government of the interim. The titular head is Sir Paul Scoon, Governor-General and representative of the Queen. He is in many respects the front-man for the Americans who control the island through Mr Charles Gillespie, their ambassador, and Major-General Jack Farns, commander of the American forces in Grenada.

The small advisory council made up of people chosen for being non-political as well as worthy, clearly has a difficult and uncertain role, considering the realities of the situation. It has been weakened because Mr Alistair McIntyre, an economist and Deputy Secretary-General of the UN Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva, has refused the chairmanship of the council.

Holidaymakers to use common European currency next summer

By Patricia Clough

Holidaymakers travelling on the Continent next summer will be able to pay their bills in a currency for which there are no coins or banknotes: the ECU.

Four French banks will form a company in Paris this week to issue traveller's cheques in European Currency Units, the artificial currency invented by the European Community.

A fifth partner in the company, to be called the "Société Française de Cheques de Voyage en ECUs" will be a French traveller's cheque firm partly owned by American Express, which has been providing technical advice.

M. Dominique Rambure, a vice-president of Crédit Lyonnais, told *The Times* they planned to make the cheques available to the public in time for next year's holiday season. They will closely resemble American Express cheques.

The group hopes to sell them in Britain through one of the big banks and M Rambure indicated it could well be Lloyds. Mr Bill Bullock, chief operations manager for Lloyds Bank Overseas Division said: "I am sure they will approach us and I am sure we will say yes."

The ECU has the advantage of being the most stable currency in Europe so that a traveller would run less risk of a fall in the value of the cheques he was carrying.

"Someone who travels a lot

in Europe, an American businessman, for instance, would be interested in handling only one currency rather than coping with many different ones," he said.

When a traveller presented an ECU cheque in, say a hotel, the hotel would look up the current rate and convert the ECUs into local currency.

Both M Rambure and Mr Bullock conceded that the ECU may not be an instant hit. "It will take some time before the man in the street is confident about carrying it around and the retailer is prepared to accept it," Mr Bullock added.

The ECU is worth around 57 pence at present. It is based on all the currencies in the European Monetary System and the pound sterling and therefore fluctuates less than the individual currencies.

It is the unit used by the EEC in all its dealings. It is often used by banks and businesses for commercial transactions, and has become the third most widely used currency, after the American dollar and the Deutschmark, for bond issues.

The travellers' cheques scheme would be the first time it has been used for personal dealings. It was "one of the first steps" towards a real common European money, Mr Bullock said. However, he admitted that there was still a long way to go.

Vietnamese set for offensive in Cambodia

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

South-East Asia is bracing itself for a new offensive by Vietnamese forces in Cambodia. Intelligence sources are reporting widespread preparation in western areas and the arrival of new supplies of Soviet tanks, other weapons and supplies.

Squadron-leader Prasong Soonsiri, Thailand's national security chief, said the new Soviet weapons had just been unloaded at Kompong Som, Cambodia's main port. He said Thai government agencies and international relief organizations have been making preparations for the Vietnamese offensive which could drive 250,000 Cambodian refugees into Thailand.

South Koreans sink spy boat from the North

Seoul (AP) - South Korean forces have sunk a North Korean spy boat and captured two armed infiltrators after a gun battle near the southern port city of Pusan.

General Lee Ki-Baek, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said two armed agents were apprehended while swimming to shore on the outskirts of Pusan on Saturday night.

General Lee said a North Korean spy boat was later sunk about six miles south of Yongdo, a small island connected to Pusan by a bridge.

The Korean Broadcasting System said the two infiltrators threw hand grenades at South Korean guard posts and tried to commit suicide by biting their tongues as they were captured. The agents were taken to a military hospital in Pusan.

Malaysian party backs change in constitution

From M. G. G. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur

Malaysia's long-running political crisis moved forward a step at the weekend when Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, the Prime Minister, won the endorsement of his United Malays National Organization (UMNO).

He now has the support of his party, his Cabinet and much of the public for his proposed amendments to the constitution which would limit the powers of the nine hereditary rulers, the Sultans, and the King, who is elected once every five years from among their ranks.

The constitutional amendments would remove the rulers' powers to delay, or veto, legislation. In addition, the Prime Minister, and not the King, would have the sole right to declare an emergency.

Datuk Seri Mahathir insists that the rulers must accept the principle of a constitutional monarchy, but the rulers say the amendments are unconstitutional since they were not consulted.

The Prime Minister and the rulers do not want to widen the conflict. The King signed seven bills into law on Friday, as the



Datuk Seri Mahathir: Slow progress towards reform

rulers said he would. But both are rounding up their supporters. UMNO has organized large crowds to meet Datuk Seri Mahathir as he tours the country to whip up support. The rulers are meeting with the traditional native leaders, and in two states there have also been public demonstrations of support for them.

HAPPILY, THE BUCHANAN BLEND IS STARTING TO SHOW ITS AGE.



A little extra maturity makes remarkable differences to whisky. That's why the minimum of 3 years maturing necessary to become a "Scotch Whisky" is not enough for the quality brands.

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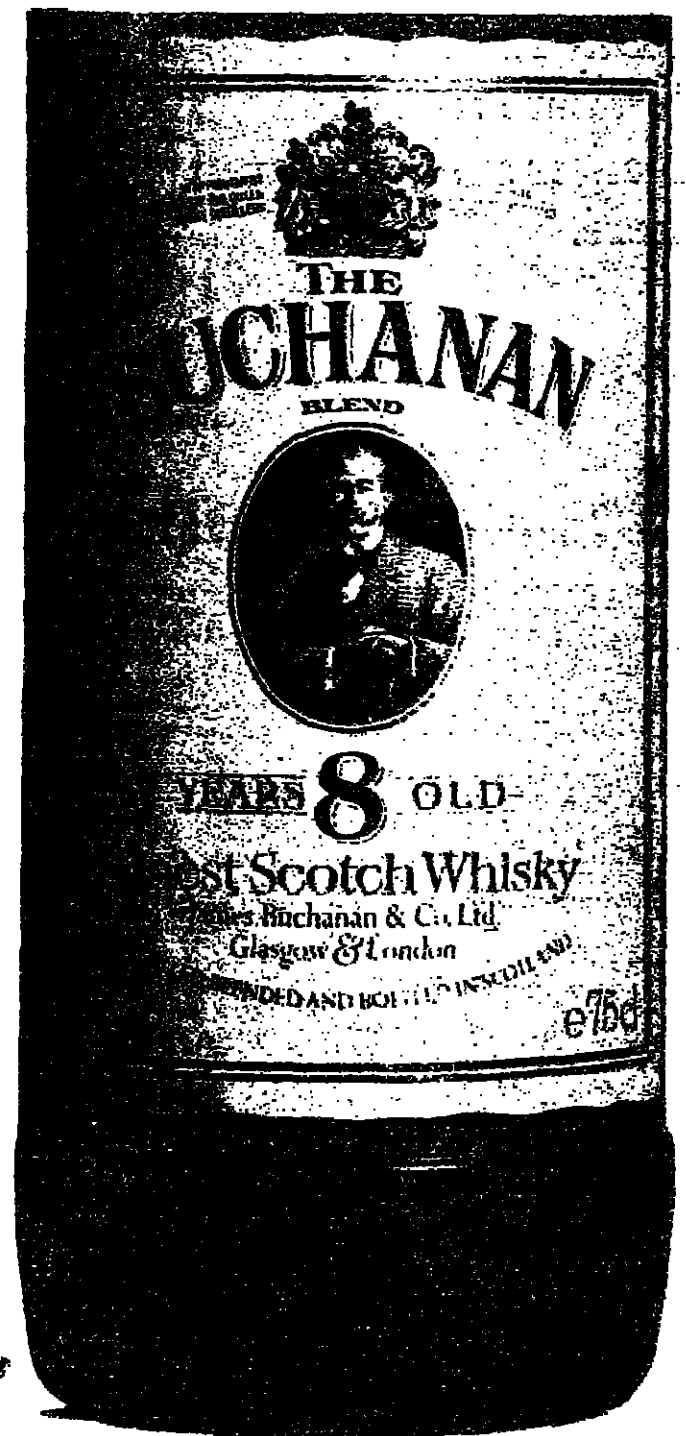
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The Buchanan Blend may not be the easiest brand to find in the shops. But it rewards the determined seeker.

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Turkish Cypriot minister met with full honours in Bangladesh

From Michael Hamlyn Dhaka

The Foreign Minister of the self-proclaimed Turkish republic of Cyprus arrived in Bangladesh yesterday to take part in the Islamic foreign ministers conference due to open here tomorrow.

Mr Kemal Atakol was met with honours befitting the foreign minister of a fully independent republic. Bangladesh's Foreign Minister, Mr A. R. Shamshad Doha, greeted him at Zia International airport and he was led to a microphone to make a statement.

"We have come to get the support of the Muslim countries," Mr Atakol said. "We are ready to extend our peaceful hands to negotiate on equal terms to set up a bi-communal and bi-zonal federal republic."

The Turkish Cypriot community has always had observer status at Islamic conferences, and that is how they will start this one.

"They will have observer status again at least to begin with," said Mr Niaz A. Nalik, the Pakistani Foreign Secretary. The subject of the Turkish Cypriot Republic will be on the agenda of the conference.

Bangladesh and Malaysia may find themselves in a

position of some embarrassment at the Islamic conference over the Turkish Cypriot Republic. They were both parties to the Commonwealth communiqué issued last week in Delhi, which rejected the UDI, and called on all members to refrain from recognizing them.

When I asked Lieutenant General H. M. Ershad in Delhi whether he intended to recognize the secession, he neither confirmed nor denied it. He asked meaningfully: "Do you think they are going to give up their independence?"

The Bangladesh political opposition declared yesterday that they had no intention of disrupting the conference, but instead issued a warning to the conference to take no notice of what the Bangladesh delegation said. They described the regime as "Israeli stooges" and worse than that you cannot say in the present Islamic circumstances.

The opposition statement, issued by the 15 party coalition led by Sheikh Hasina Wajed, daughter of the assassinated Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, called for a general strike throughout the country on December 20, after the conference is safely over.

Machel turns to the West in hour of need

In the first of three articles on Mozambique, Stephen Taylor, recently in Maputo, explains why this socialist country is turning to the West.

MOZAMBIQUE Part 1

President Samora Machel, the latest of a string of African leaders whose Marxist principles have been tempered by the need to attract Western capital to a crippled economy, received an unusual letter just before setting off on his European tour in October. It came from a community of British Marxists in Mozambique and their appeal to the one-time revolutionary not to meet Mrs Thatcher suggested they were hurt by a betrayal.

It is questionable whether, as the protesters believe, the group of guerrilla commanders and idealistic intellectuals who led Mozambique to independence in 1975, have sold out their egalitarian commitment. Many would maintain that Frelimo's zeal has remained remarkably untarnished.

What is beyond doubt, however, is that this sudden turn to the West from a traditional ally, the Soviet Union, is symptomatic of desperation over economic chaos, a drought which is killing thousands of peasants and a guerrilla war sponsored by South Africa. An informed Mozambican source says: "We are going through our worst crisis since independence."

There has been talk before about a fundamental policy change in Maputo but this time, diplomatic sources say,

the evidence is unmistakable. Three times refused admittance to Comecon (probably because Moscow cannot afford another expensive dependent like Cuba or Vietnam), Mozambique is now talking of joining the IMF and the World Bank with the EEC. Western governments are being asked for military assistance and Western investment is being courted.

Frelimo officials see President Machel's enthusiastic reception in Europe - particularly Britain and Portugal, the former colonial power where the scars of the Frelimo struggle could have been expected to run deep - as an important signal to South Africa, ultimately the principal factor in foreign-policy considerations.

A series of meetings over the past year between Mozambican and South African ministers has done little to ease mutual antagonism. Twice since May Pretoria has launched attacks on what it alleged were guerrilla bases of the African National Congress in Maputo. Although Frelimo has been assisting the ANC, correspondents taken to the scene of the attacks saw no evidence of guerrilla bases.

But the Mozambicans' main concern is that as South Africa is concerned, its support for the Mozambique resistance Movement (MNR) whose insurgency is crippling the nation and damaging other neighbouring states, notably Zimbabwe and Malawi.

Frelimo hopes that ultimately dialogue, and pressure from the West, will persuade Pretoria to restrain the MNR. Although officials will not admit as much, it is indicated



President Machel: Worst crisis since independence.

that in return Mozambique would limit its help to the ANC.

Since the start of the thaw with the West, signalled by a visit by Mr Joaquim Chissano, the Foreign Minister, to New

York a year ago, Washington has shown greater preparedness to condemn South African regional policy. After saboteurs blew up petrol storage tanks in Beira the Reagan Administration let it be known that

South Africa had been firmly informed there were limits beyond which destabilization would not be tolerated.

For its part, the United States Administration is clearly delighted to have gained the ear of one of the few statesmen capable of breaking the Namibia deadlock while at the same time scoring a propaganda victory over the Soviet Union.

For the time being however a congressional ban on aid to Mozambique remains in force. For all the improvement in relations with the West, a big question mark must hang over the likelihood of significant investment being attracted in the short term. The cost of creating an infrastructure to exploit local resources would be enormous, road and rail networks are inadequate and the ports inefficient. Above all there is the war, afflicting all but one of the 10 provinces.

Valuable resources do undoubtedly exist. Mineral surveys, never carried out by the Portuguese, have disclosed the largest known reserves of tantalum, a high-value mineral used in space technology, penicillins, huge coal reserves, natural gas and, probably oil.

Lack of statistical information on the economy has bothered both potential investors and the IMF and the Bank of Mozambique is working on a flow chart expected to be available in the new year. The meantime informed opinion in Maputo puts the external debt at between \$1,100m and \$1,200m. Until recently Mozambique nevertheless had a good credit rating but since February it has defaulted on a number of loans.

Tomorrow: The guerrilla war

Obote loses two top men in air crash

From Charles Harrison Nairobi

The Chief-of-Staff of the Uganda Army, Major-General David Oyite-Ojok, died in a helicopter crash 100 miles north of Kampala at the weekend.

The Uganda Air Force Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Oloo, was among another eight Ugandans killed when the army helicopter nosedived and crashed soon after refuelling at an army camp.

The Major-General, aged 49 and second most senior officer in the Ugandan Army, was a prominent political figure. He was a fellow-tribesman of President Milton Obote, and in addition to his army duties held the key post of chairman of the coffee marketing board. Coffee is Uganda's main export, accounting for almost all the country's export earnings.

The Ugandan authorities quickly denied claims by a guerrilla organization, the National Resistance Army, to have shot down the helicopter, and there appears to be no substance in the NRA's claim.

The crash occurred after dark on Friday night, when Major-General Oyite-Ojok and his party were returning to Kampala after visiting army units in northern Uganda. They stopped at Kasozi, an army post near Masindi, to refuel, and the helicopter crashed in flames, killing all on board, within a few seconds of taking off.

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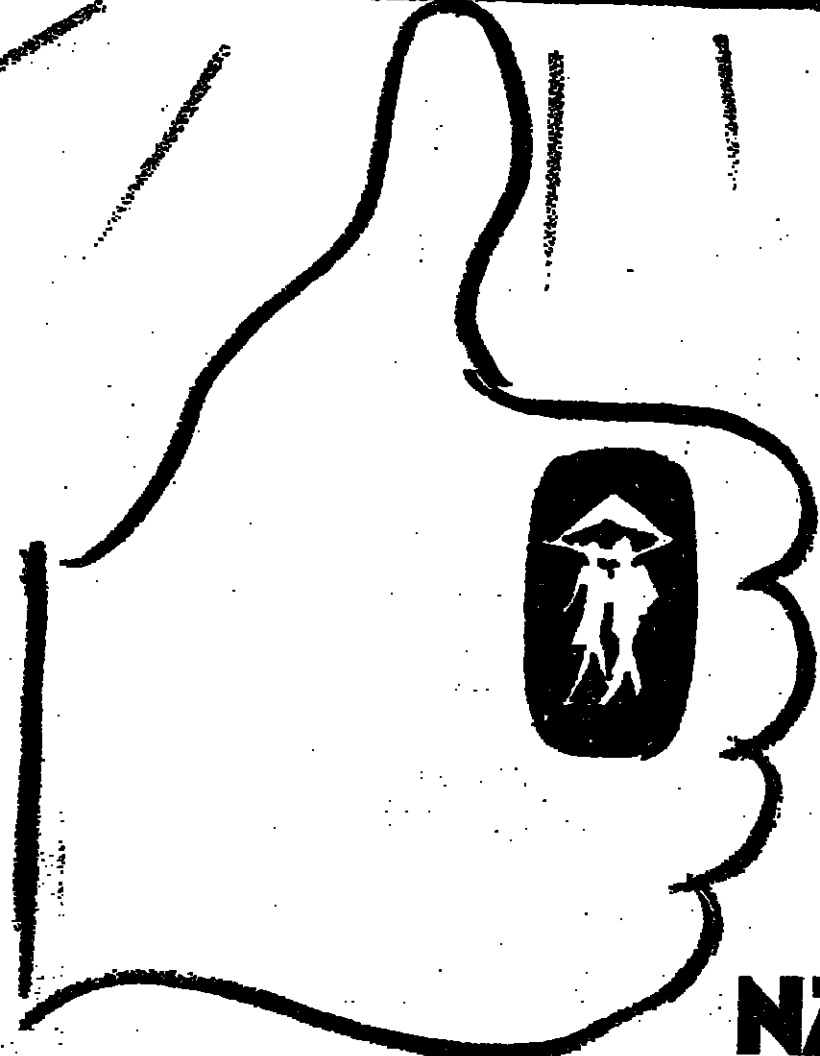
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Namibian independence

Why US insists on Angola linkage

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

"We have the whole package on the table, with everything on it but the ribbon," remarked Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, over lunch the other day, referring to the six-year negotiations on the independence of Namibia (South West Africa).

The ribbon to which he was referring is American insistence that withdrawal of South African forces from Namibia under the UN settlement plan for the disputed territory should be accompanied by a parallel withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola.

This question of linkage has been holding up agreement for the best part of a year. Dr Crocker conceded there had been no progress at all for the past three months.

He said the delay had been caused by increased tension in the region, referring to South African attacks against Angola and a spreading of the civil war in that country. "The level of violence had gotten everybody frightened, so there has been a delay."

Dr Crocker was almost disdainfully dismissive of the criticism the Commonwealth summit meeting in Delhi levelled at the US because of its insistence on linkage.

We said the US regarded the Commonwealth as a "kind of gentleman's version of the (UN) General Assembly", implying that it produced little but hot air.

Its rejection of linkage was no different than having the General Assembly reject linkage. "If the Commonwealth has a solution to the Namibian problem, let them do it."

Britain, which is a member of the five-nation Western contact group on Namibia, was a signatory to the Commonwealth communiqué in which the criticism of the US was made. This did not seem to worry Dr Crocker, who predicted that Britain and the other members of the contact group (France, West Germany, Canada and the US) "will be on board when our ship gets into port."

He made it clear that only linkage was delaying agreement on the UN settlement plan. "There are no more Namibian issues left to be resolved." He was confident there would eventually be a successful outcome.



Dr Crocker: Criticism by Commonwealth rejected

Lee Kuan Yew criticizes Delhi summit

Singapore (AP) - Mr Lee Kuan Yew the Prime Minister of Singapore believes last week's meeting of Commonwealth leaders in Delhi was an exercise in watered down positions and fudged meanings rendered to reach a consensus statement.

He made the comments at a meeting with five Singapore newspaper editors on Friday, and they were published yesterday.

Mr Lee said many of the 44 leaders did not say what they had in their minds or hearts but spoke to make the most impact on delegates to add words or phrases to the communiqué.

"One painful price that has to be paid for an agreed communiqué is the endless arguing and compromising, then debating, manoeuvring and again compromising."

Liberals sweep Northern Territory poll

From Our Correspondent Melbourne

The Country Liberal Party, led by Mr Paul Everingham, The Chief Minister, has won a landslide victory in the Northern Territory election.

A swing of 12 per cent to the ruling party means that it will have at least 19 seats in the 25-seat House of Assembly, with the balance going to the Labour Party. The final result of Saturday's poll will not be known for some days.

Mr Andrew Peacock, the Federal opposition leader, said the Northern Territory result was a manning for Mr Bob Hawke's federal Government.

Mr Hawke congratulated Mr Everingham but said Canberra still retained the support of the Northern Territory.

Zimbabwe investigates Muzorewa abroad

From Our Correspondent, Harare

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who is being held in detention in Zimbabwe, has not been charged with a crime because investigations of his allegedly subversive activities are not complete, the Minister of State Security, Mr Emerson Munangagwa, told MPs here.

In reply to questions from MPs of both the white Republican Front and the bishop's United African National Council (UANC), Mr Munangagwa said inquiries were in progress in several foreign countries.

Bishop Muzorewa was first detained on October 31 for making derogatory statements about Zimbabwe while on a tour of Israel. Government counsel subsequently admitted there were "irregularities" in that detention notice and

withdrew it, but immediately issued a new order detaining the bishop as a potential danger to public order and safety. Mr Mugabe has accused him of conspiring against Zimbabwe with Israel and South Africa.

Mr Muzorewa spent five weeks in the Holy Land during the autumn, but the Israeli Government became aware of his presence only three days before his departure on October 23, according to Dr James Flemming, Director of the Jerusalem Centre for Biblical Studies in the old city of Jerusalem (Moshe Brilliant writes).

Bishop Muzorewa had been totally absorbed in studies and tours relating to the life of Jesus and had had no time for politics, Dr Flemming added.

THE ARTS

Picking out the strengths of a 'timeless' Requiem

The *War Requiem* will last at least until we have another war. A work that Stravinsky chose to copy in his own requiem a few years later cannot be entirely without interest, and now it has an excellent new recording that goes for its strengths directly and unerringly.

Of course, nobody could fail to notice the character of the piece, which springs from its confrontation of the Latin liturgy with the poetry of Wilfred Owen, but Simon Rattle makes the friction work more productively than ever before in my experience. The Owen songs are not just personal glosses on the text, which would be vulgar: they slice into the ceremony, shocking.

The arrival of the first is quite outrageous. The instruments of the chamber orchestra, rounding in protest, cut a swathe through the chorus and orchestra intoning the introit. It is not simply that they sound nearer; they have more presence, and more blood in their music.

So the work proceeds. There is much in this performance of choral incisiveness and orchestral energy, but the crucial points are always those where the worlds of ritual and poetry collide. The repetitions at the end of the Abraham and Isaac poem, like so many attempts to find a way out of the labyrinth, are almost unendurable, the dialogues of the Lacrimosa and Agnus Dei exasperating and pathetic.

Mr Rattle and Britten are well served by the soloists. Elisabeth Söderström submerges her identity to become a brave leader of the collective act of atonement. Robert Tear, by contrast, is very much himself in every consonant, but justly so, since the tenor must bear the main burden of personal expression. Thomas Allen is the more sober baritone.

Altogether this is a performance that gives us the *War Requiem* as the fruit of unchallengeable and important experience, besides which the record of early chamber music by Britten takes us back a quarter-century towards the springs of innocence.

Apart from the Phantasy Oboe Quartet op. 2, the works come from the new substantial repertoire of music brought to light since the composer's death. Much the most important of them is the set of *Temporal Variations* for oboe and piano, but there are also

Britten: War Requiem Söderström, Tear, Allen, CBSO Chorus, Boys of Christ Church Oxford, CBSO/Rattle. EMI SLS 1077573 (2 records).

Britten: Early chamber music Wickens, Constable, Gabrieli Quartet. Unicorn-Kanchana DPK 9020.

Mahler: Symphony No 6 LPO/Tennstedt. EMI SLS 1435743 (2 records).

Mahler: Symphony No 3 Dernesich, Chicago SO Chorus, Glen Elyn Children's Chorus, Chicago SO/Solti.

two charming *Insect Pieces* for the same duo, as well as a surprisingly vague Phantasy String Quintet of 1932 and a constellation of movements associated with the quartet suite *Go Play, Boy, Play*. The soft-toned and highly musical oboist Derek Wickens has most to do, and is well supported by John Constable and the Gabrieli Quartet.

All these pieces date from before Britten's creative discovery of Mahler, who now looms so large in our musical life, that no young composer could avoid him. Amongst new recordings, Klaus Tennstedt's of the Sixth Symphony and Sir Georg Solti's of the Third are outstanding, though for utterly different

reasons. Mr Tennstedt seizes at every muscle of his symphony, whereas Sir Georg, though always very much in control, aims for the broader sweep, and brings the concluding adagio to a rare pitch of glowing affirmation.

The finale of the Sixth Symphony, of course, is something very different, and it is here that Mr Tennstedt becomes most desperately pessimistic, most pessimistically desperate. The performance is certainly not one to quieten the mind. It is rather deeply distressing in its self-directed fury, its incitement of every idea to be violently disruptive in a context of strong symphonic compulsion. But the scherzo is just as nasty with its shrill piping and its grotesque bass sounds out of Falser's music in *Siegfried*.

Both recordings enjoy magnificent playing, from the London Philharmonic Orchestra for Mr Tennstedt and from the Chicago Symphony for Sir Georg, who also has the benefit of Helga Dernesich as soloist. Her Nietzsche song, a subjective expression voiced with objective calm and authority but also with intense close interest, gives the performance its keynote.

Paul Griffiths

Four hands make bright work

Stravinsky: Petrushka/Concerto for two pianos Labèque Sisters. Philips 410 301 1. Cassette 410 301 4.

Liszt: Schubert song transcriptions Jorge Bolet. Decca SXDL 7559. Cassette KSXDC 7559.

Schubert: B flat Sonata D960/Impromptus Clifford Curzon. Decca JB 140. Cassette KJBC 140.

Stravinsky's ballet *Petrushka* was originally a concert piece for piano and orchestra, and last year Peter Donohoe on EMI showed us how its tonal and dramatic clashes, the wavering between illusion and reality, could be concentrated brilliantly in the piano reduction. Stravinsky made for Arthur Schnitzler in 1921. Now come the Labèque Sisters, elevating the two-piano version, originally conceived only for rehearsal or amateur use, into not only an exciting showpiece, but a startlingly illuminating recreation. Their two-piano concerto, too, is a masterpiece of intellectual rigour and pianistic panache.

When Liszt transcribed and recreated the work of others, he celebrated the composer concerned and the piano itself - for him both *mikrokosmos* and *makrokosmos*. Jorge Bolet, in his second Liszt volume, begins to fill a gaping void in the catalogue by presenting a selection of Schubert song transcriptions which, like the Wagner, still await performances to equal in imagination,

authority and flair those which have now been deleted. Even if it leads him to overpoint some of Liszt's harmonic and figural glosses at times, it is Bolet's understanding and sheer joy in both creator and recreator here that rings out of the groove.

Schubert's own keyboard lyricism is found by Clifford Curzon in three Impromptus, although the two from Op 90

Pogorelich's Baroque performance of the Chopin Concerto No 2 just a year ago did not meet with universal approval. His recording echoes the liberties then taken, with, in the initial *maestoso*, considerable deviations from the basic pulse. Yet there is a high yield of poetry from the so-called decorative passage work, and in fact throughout every detail is vividly experienced, each note played with an exactly graded precision.

This is all matched by

Chopin: Piano Concerto No 2 Ivo Pogorelich/Chicago Symphony Orchestra/Claudio Abbado. DG 410 507-1.

Mendelssohn: Piano Concertos Nos 1 and 2 Andras Schiff/Bavarian Radio Symphony Orchestra/Charles Dutoit. Decca SXDL 7823.

Abbado's broad, spacious accompaniment which answers the visionary qualities of the solo playing, and if this reading is not quite so daring and spontaneous as the Baroque

one it still makes us think about the music anew. Of the same vintage are Mendelssohn's concertos - his No 1 appearing in 1931, a year after Chopin's No 2. Yet they are more respectively symphonic.

Andras Schiff's solo contributions have extreme lightness and clarity, sometimes to excess in relation to the large mass of sound Dutoit gets from the Bavarian State SO. The piano playing is brilliant.

Max Harrison

Classical records of the month



Benjamin Britten: Liturgy confronts poetry in War Requiem

Excelling the classic

Michel Plasseon and his forces from Toulouse have produced for EMI a steady flow of Offenbach operettas characterized by their feel for true French style in the handling of both words and music. This month they have turned their attention to slightly sterner stuff - although Massenet detractors might question the adjective - in the shape of *Manon*.

Once again Plasseon shows that he knows exactly what he is about, whether it be the shimmering accompaniment to Des Grieux's Dream Song or the classical pastiche of the Cours-la-Reine scene. This is French opera sung and played idiomatically, something rarely heard nowadays in the theatre; it was certainly not evident in the last *Manon* on record, also from EMI, under Julius Rudel, which made a mercifully swift exit from the catalogue.

For this new version EMI have assembled a cast which equals, and in some instances exceeds, the classic recording by Montoux. Ileana Cotrubas is an inspired choice for the title role: her French vowels coarsen occasionally and the lower register is not always as firm as it should be, but none of our other leading sopranos have the girlish timbre and flirtatiousness she brings to the part.

Massenet: Manon Cotrubas/Kraus/Quilico/Van Dam, Toulouse Capitole Orch./Plasseon. EMI SLS 1731413 (3 records). Cassette, TC - SLS 1435849.

Verdi: Ernani Freni/Domingo/Bruson/Ghiaurov, La Scala Orch./Mut EMI 1435843. (3 records). Cassette, TC - SLS 1435849.

Nor is it possible to fault Alfredo Kraus, always a complete Massenet stylist, as Des Grieux. Time was when Kraus used to sound about half his true age; here he sounds about a third of it. And there are no complaints about the supporting cast led by Gino Quilico (Lescart) and Jose Van Dam (Le Comte des Grieux). EMI have an ugly box, some badly printed photographs and on tape the pauses between acts are too short, but otherwise this is an outstanding set.

Verdi's *Ernani* is no better represented in the catalogue than *Manon*. The most remarkable element about this month's new recording (EMI again) is that it sounds as good as it does. It was taken live, with I suspect a little studio back-up, from the Scala production of exactly a year ago. The opening night, as reported in this page at the time, was a shambles mainly because of perverse production

by Luca Ronconi. That fortunately is out of sight but not out of earshot and a great deal of tramping about on stage disfigures the recording.

Nevertheless, the cast is a starry one. Domingo is in flowing voice in the title role and as refined as Bergonzi on the rival RCA set; Freni, who had an unhappy first night, was clearly in better form once the premiere was over; Bruson still has trouble with "Vieni meco" but dominates the whole of Act III; Ghiaurov remains a dry and dull Silva. The greatest plus is Verdi himself, always reflecting the energy of this too rarely heard score. "An opera of class and confrontation". Julian Budden remarks rightly in his libretto note.

The first three complete operas on Compact Disc have just come out from DG: *Aida* (410 092-2), *Carmen* (410 088-2) and *Falstaff* (410 503-2). *La Traviata*, conducted by Sinopoli, is expected any day. For pure sound quality Karajan's *Carmen* takes the palm; for value Giulini's *Falstaff* gets the prize for being contained on two discs rather than three, an important factor with sets costing £20 and upwards. But all three are strongly recommended.

John Higgins

Passion as the palace tumbles

It is good to have, at last, a complete recording of Gluck's *Armide* - incredible that it should have eluded the record catalogue for so long - and it is especially welcome that this new version should preserve the enterprising stage performances given at the 1982 Spitalfields Festival (whose Friends have sponsored the recording).

This is a rich and magnificent score, unlike the earlier operas Gluck wrote for Paris because it represents a closer marriage of old and new forms. In place of the terse structure of the *Phigeneia*, here is the old five-act formula of Rameau and Lully, enlivened with dance and making much use of spectacle.

Armide needs a sensational, wholly committed heroine. Janet Baker recorded the final scene memorably some years ago, but she could scarcely manage it today. Felicity Palmer, singing as well as I have ever heard her, gives an extraordinarily forceful account of the part, edgy and biting in the fierce moments, coolly, smoothly lyrical in the serene arias. In sheer beauty of sound she is bettered only by Anthony Rolfe Johnson as Renaud.

Anthony Rolfe Johnson as Renaud, Raimund Herincx, wavers slightly as Hidraot, though the splendid duet with Armide, "Démons, obéissez-vous" goes well.

Gluck: Armide Felicity Palmer, Anthony Rolfe Johnson, Raimund Herincx, Linda Fennell, Sally Burgess, Marie Storch/Richard Hickox Singers/City of London Sinfonia/Richard Hickox. EMI SLS 1077513 (3 records).

Concertos Gidon Kremer, Vivaldi/Nikolaus Harnoncourt. Teldec Das Alte Werk 6.35603 (3 records).

Mozart: Symphonies Nos 25 & 40 Concerto for Piano and Orchestra Nikolaus Harnoncourt. Teldec 6.42835 AZ.

Orchestra and chorus are smoothly efficient, and Richard Hickox's direction sustains a high level of shapeliness, but I often felt the need for sharper characterization: as Armide's palace tumbles about her in the great final scene, Palmer is impassioned but the accompaniment is merely strenuous.

What, I wonder, would Nikolaus Harnoncourt make of Gluck's marvellous orchestral writing there? The latest batch of releases from this alarmingly prolific figure celebrates 20

years in the recording studio; as ever, each bears his highly personal stamp and they are inexhaustibly stimulating. The quirks of his complete Handel Op 6 have received a rough ride from set absolutely exhilarating, more thrilling sound on record than the boppie-like Allegro from Op 6 No 5, with its thundering accents and rousing crescendo, or a more unrelenting one than the grinding Musette from Op 6 No 6. Some movements may be bolted (the opening of Op 6 No 11), and some crudified, but at all times rhythms are sharply judged and the phrasing carefully thought-out.

This feeling of every gesture having been rethought as a rhetorical device persists in Harnoncourt's Mozart with the modern-instrument Concerto-bow. It sounds especially fine in Teldec's direct metal masterings.

The "little" G minor Symphony No 25 cannot quite bear the interpretative weight he brings to it, but the "great" G minor, No 40, emerges as rivetingly unusual.

Nicholas Kenyon

Publishing

Food for thought

One of the sporadic things about best-seller lists is that you have usually heard of the authors or their books. Take, for a particular reason, the *Sunday Times* list for March 15 to 21, 1981. Robert Kee, James Herriot, Stewart Granger, Arthur C. Clarke, Clive James and David Attenborough occupy places 2 to 7. The publisher of the top seller of the week is as intriguing as the author. The firm is Chiltern House, whose principal is Richard Binns. The book in question, *French Leave*, an informal guide to the hotels and restaurants of France, sold 20,000 copies.

Mr Binns was learning fast. The next edition of *French Leave*, the second book he published, sold 20,000 to Book Club Associates and 10,000 to the US. The subsequent book, *France & La Carte*, has sold 73,000 including trade paperback, book club and US editions. With his fourth publication, *Hidden France*, Mr Binns decided that, to a degree, both the country and the book should remain that way. "During 1983 sales will be restricted to a total of 22,500 copies". Earlier this month he published his fifth book, the 336 page third edition of *French Leave*, crammed with information and opinion.

In 1980 Mr Binns was aged 43. He had had a successful career as an accountant, management consultant and in computers. He had worked for Burroughs and helped, ironically, to computerize a number of publishers including Octopus and Mitchell Beazley. He offered the manuscript of the first *French Leave* to Octopus in March 1980, and they still have not - as is often the way - responded.

By now you have guessed that Richard Binns is the author of the books he has published. He next approached Mitchell Beazley, who were enthusiastic. Mr Binns, of course, was delighted, especially as American Express (which, later, was to buy Mitchell Beazley, and then sell them) had undertaken to purchase 3,000 copies if a publisher were found.

Mitchell Beazley offered Mr Binns a royalty of 2½ per cent on net sales in effect just over 1 per cent of the retail price, £3.95. He told them to forget it. "Even if 50,000 copies were sold, £2,400 would have been paid. Research alone came to more than double that. "It was when I realized I would earn more as their tea-lady that my

temper broke." The Binns mortgaged their house in Amersham, and he learned to become a publisher.

Richard Binns is no crackpot nor, it has to be said, an exceptional writer. It is less, even, that he has found a real gap in the marketplace - there are many books on holidaying in France - than that he has thoroughly researched his subject and made certain that his attractive publications are available at the appropriate points of sale. He is primarily a businessman who understands correctly that he is four times better off bringing out his own books efficiently than consigning them to the arbitrariness of a respected imprint.

Mr Binns has permitted me access to his costs for the new edition of *French Leave*, which is something Penguin or Collins or Heinemann might be reluctant to do. The production expenses, without overheads, are £62,000, broken up thus: design, editing and rights: £1,200; typesetting: £4,500; maps: £2,000; printing (in England too, and handsome: Butler & Tanner, Frome): £28,000. Reading the book for libel, printing advertising, less and buying space in catalogues came to £5,600. Research cost £10,000, travellers' and other sales expenses £8,000, distribution £2,700.

A total of 27,500 copies have been printed of the United Kingdom edition, and 7,500 for the US. At a retail price of £3.95, the possible return to the publisher is £104,000. A profit of £42,000 might be shown by the end of 1985.

Clearly not all authors have either the inclination or business sense to be their own publishers, which is as well for those publishers who don't have the ability or impulse to be their own authors. Myself, I find Mr Binns' style somewhat lacking in stringency, but his books are properly displayed in bookshops and his sales figures indicate that there is a real need for them. Should our leading publishers not be a little concerned about this success? I was misinformed in stating that Desmond Clarke of the Book Marketing Council unilaterally removed the names of three novelists from the Best of British Authors promotion. At least one of the selectors, John Hyams of W H Smith, insists that the publishing list was as originally chosen. Mr Clarke also points out that he will continue to direct the Best of British Authors campaign after his move to Faber & Faber. My apologies Mr Clarke.

E. J. Craddock

Concerts

LBS/Steinitz Festival Hall

Only a fool or a fanatic, you might think, would listen to six Bach cantatas in succession. Yet hundreds do it annually, and did so again when Paul Steinitz brought the complete Christmas Oratorio to the Festival Hall on Saturday.

Bach performed six works on different days between Christmas and Epiphany 1724-5; they undoubtedly hang together, but the whole three-hour sequence can be daunting. I had not noticed before this performance how Bach jettisons the da capo aria form in the later cantatas so as to increase the pace and tautness, culminating in the two final richly scored arias in the sixth cantata.

The London Bach Society's performances can be relied upon to present Bach's music complete and uncluttered with affection: the light unfussy singing of the choir is refreshing; the clear articulation is only occasionally too dry for the acoustic.

It was wise of Dr Steinitz, for reasons of both security and balance, to choose an orchestra of modern instruments; at the root of the playing was an excellent agile continuo group which gave the bass lines a gentle, dance-like touch. It was nice to hear that Simon Standage can still vibrate with the best of them in his solos, but

many other players seemed less secure. Dr Steinitz's vivid conducting occasionally seemed to cause them problems in discerning the speed of movements, and a few sections veered uneasily in the opening bars before settling down.

The soloists were Patricia Kwella, who started tensely but relaxed into a beautiful bell-like clarity by the end; Paul Esswood, an imperious and stylishly controlled counter-tenor; Wynford Evans, whose tenor too often took refuge in sotto voce singing; Richard Morton, a more operatic Evangelist than when I last heard him; and Brian Cook, the very model of a modern oratorio soloist.

Nicholas Kenyon

Dreamtigger Wignore Hall

Hors d'oeuvres have their place in a well regulated meal, but it is not a good thing to let them take over almost the entire menu. Last night's concert by the Dreamtigger Ensemble apparently started with the idea of putting Messiaen's Preludes last. These operate on what the programme referred to as "an attenuated time scale", which is an ultra polite way of saying that they are very long.

It was decided to contrast this with a large collection of very short items and, in an attempt

Theatre

The last resort

The Holiday Liverpool Playhouse

Let's take the easy part first. Jim Morris's play, set on a Welsh hillside, confronts four Wallace-Jones girls seeking peace for some O level cramming with four Birkenhead lads in a tent who are up to something and wish them gone. The sort of ribald backchat that follows at great lengths is the only predictable thing about the evening. It is not improved by a trifle of endlessly repeating words and phrases, inverted and varied, very Pinterish but done to death and surely hellish to memorize.

There is plenty of character comedy at an obvious level: poor little Danny (David Edge) with his bedsores and his Teddy bear, Maggie the bespectacled klutz (Angela Curran), randy Knobbo (Ian Davies) closing in on breezy, bossy Debbie (Judy Holt) during her aerobics. Only into the second act does animosity emerge.

A line of slates down the middle of the stage is not only

territorial demarcation, but a symbolic "great divide", with the girls studying so as not to "end up on the dole like you". The boys are on a quarry-robbing expedition; that is their "work", the only kind they will get. Their ensuing resort to violence, the girls' hopes of careers in the police force or a social security office, even Lucy (Stella Gonet) rolling up *The Guardian* to use as a weapon while she orates about order and propriety: all these have a significance obvious enough. But mixed in with them, the back-chat, the poetic imagery, and the dull inconsequential exchanges constantly recur, all with increasing intensity as the violence intensifies.

This astonishing finale sends you out far too dazed to know whether the show comes together or not. Pip Broughton's production may be partly responsible for that, but is very impressive in its control of pace, building of tension, and sensitivity to the rhythms of a bizarrely distinctive style.

Anthony Masters

Television

Comrades in laughter

Struggle (Channel 4) was interesting principally for offering further proof that political radicalism is now associated in the public mind with unorthodox sexuality - "Gays Against Cruise" and "Transvestites Against the Cuts" were two of the banners unfurled in last night's comedy on the theme of "sexism" (in fact, most homosexuals and transvestites are extremely conservative people). Peter Jenkins's series concerns a left-wing group who have taken control of a London borough, and are now fighting against what the cast-list classifies as "The World".

It seems that the radical left can now safely be considered as figures of fun - they themselves might protest as the "establishment" prejudice embodied in

such an approach, although conservatives might also complain that dangerous elements in our society are being rendered cosy and even respectable in the process.

The last of Clive James on Television (LWT) offered a cursory examination of the relationship between programmes and advertisements: since the people who work in the television and advertising industries share many of the same attitudes, their two products are in fact getting closer all the time.

Mr James's series has been intermittently funny, although he never seemed to realize that his audience only watched it because they were genuinely interested in, and entertained by, the American and Japanese

"clips" about which he was so disparaging.

"There's nothing new about me," was one of the first lines in Cannon & Ball (LWT), and indeed there isn't. The diminutive figure of Bobby Ball, spirited but anxious, perpetually cheerful and yet sometimes distracted to the point of agony, comes straight out of music hall.

He embodies Max Beerbohm's description of Dan Leno: "That air of wild determination, squirming in every limb with some deep grievance that must be outpoured... that poor little battered personage". There is something deeply reassuring about the fact that, English, comedy has hardly changed.

Peter Ackroyd

Royal Opera House

2 World Premieres at Covent Garden

The Royal Ballet

Consort Lessons
Stravinsky/Bartlett/
Read
a new ballet by
David Bintley

Midsummer
Tippett/Hubbard/
Read
a new ballet by
Richard Alston

Requiem
Faure/Sonnabend/
Read
Kenneth MacMillan

December 7, 8, 12, 17, 30 at 7.30pm
Friends Standby



Reservations:
01-240 1066
Access/Visa

Bryony Brind & Jonathan Cope/Midsummer Photo: Bill Cooper

SPECTRUM

One for the money, two for the show

Twenty years ago, they wouldn't let their daughters marry a Rolling Stone. Liz Jobey talks to the corporate marketing men who see pop music following sport as a suitable vehicle for 'image enhancement'

Tomorrow night at the Apollo Theatre, Manchester, the pop group Duran Duran, currently idolized by tens of thousands of British teenagers and by millions more around the world, begin a tour of Britain which will undoubtedly have the tabloid newspapers reaching for comparisons with the heyday of the Beatles.

In at least one respect the intervening 20 years have made a significant difference: Duran Duran's appearances are being "exclusively sponsored" by Sony, the Japanese electronics firm, which is using the opportunity to publicize its line of blank-tape cassettes.

Even the wildest dreams of such adventurous pop impresarios as the Beatles' Brian Epstein or Elvis Presley's "Colonel" Tom Parker could scarcely have encompassed the vision of rock and roll, long viewed (not least by itself) as an ill-behaved bastard child, transformed into a marketing tool of the corporate world outside show business.

That, however, is what has occurred. Pop music in the 1980s is perceived as safe and predictable enough to carry the images of a variety of products, from jeans to cosmetics, into hearts and homes. Nowadays none other than the Rolling Stones, whose anti-establishment posture once made them repellent even to the businessmen of their own world, are part of the marketing game.

This "domestication" has been accompanied by some misgivings within the pop world. "It's a very uneasy state of affairs," says Pete Townshend, leader of The Who, whose last US tour was sponsored by Schlitz beer. "The fans don't like it. It makes them suspicious. And once a group's integrity goes, that's it."

Diminishing response to television advertising at the younger end of the market and a constant need to update their image are cited by companies wooing pop groups and their managers. For their part, the groups are generally grateful for cash which offsets the spiralling costs of taking a show on the road.

In return for a sum believed to be in the region of £40,000, Sony are being granted the use of a specially-designed logo linking them with Duran Duran and, more vitally, the legend "Sony Tape presents..." on all publicity material, tickets, programmes and posters.

In addition to the fee, they are spending money on a national advertising campaign centred on the tour. They are running competitions in the national and regional press, in popular



The fine line between sponsorship and endorsement: David Bowie, Mick Jagger and Duran Duran's Simon Le Bon

teenage magazines and through 2,500 retailers around the country. The formula is standard: answer questions on your favourite group and win a trip to see them perform in the United States.

The concert halls throughout the tour will be "dressed" in Sony's promotional banners and, before each show, a "girl merchandizing force" will be giving away a free Sony blank cassette to each fan who buys a programme - a gift which might appease those fans who, conscious of pop music's anti-commercial stance, accuse Duran Duran of "selling out".

Across the foyer from the Sony stand will be EMI, Duran Duran's record company, promoting - as is usual at pop concerts - the group's new LP, also available on pre-recorded cassette. As far as EMI is concerned, Sony's presence represents the blatant intrusion of what many record business executives regard as the potential agent of their destruction: home taping on blank cassettes.

It is not the first time that record companies have had cause to accuse their groups of, in effect, conspiring to bite the hand that feeds them. Last year the Rolling Stones were sponsored in Germany by TDK cassettes, while another British group, Japan, accepted sponsorship from Maxel, also a blank-tape manufacturer.

The British Phonographic Institute (BPI) is currently lobbying Parliament to change the 1956 Copyright Act, pressing principally for the imposition of a levy on blank tape to make up some of the £300 million which industry spokesmen claim is lost each

year in record sales through home taping. "We are losing money all the time," says Maurice Oberstein, chairman of the BPI.

A Sony spokesman turned the argument around. "By supporting tours and making concerts possible," he said, "we are helping to put money back into the record business." Duran Duran's management points out that it was the withdrawal of financial tour support by the record companies, which began to taper off when the recession first bit in the late 1970s, that made the acceptance of sponsorship a general necessity.

Music to sell jeans by

Since 1976 the cost of taking a top group has doubled but the record companies, who during the industry's fat years subsidized the outlay (later to recoup it in royalties from record sales), have ceased to contribute their share. Instead they are putting promotional money into three-minute videos, reaching a wider audience through such television shows as *Top of the Pops*. Through clenched teeth, EMI admit that they forfeited any right to object to Sony's involvement when they chose not to subsidize the tour themselves.

For an act of the calibre of the Rolling Stones or Barry Manilow, the cost of staging a single evening at Wembley Arena or Blenheim can run up to £500,000 - including sound equipment, lighting rigs, rental of the

venue, technicians' wages, articulated trucks, limousines, hotel bills, air fares, catering, publicity, insurance and the promoter's commission.

Whether or not the sponsor receives value for money depends on the care with which he negotiates his agreement. In the case of Sony and Duran Duran, the marriage was made by a third party - West Nally Music, the latest branch of an international consultancy which plans to do for music sponsorship what has already done in bringing "outside money" into sport by organizing, among other projects, the rental of advertising hoardings at football grounds, the use of the giant "Diamondvision" television screen at major events and the sponsorship of Test matches in England by the Cornhill insurance company.

Since 1980, when Levi Jeans backed a week of concerts at the Rainbow Theatre in North London to help launch a new line of "rainbow-striped" clothes, West Nally Music has acted as consultants to Levi's investment in British tours by Roxy Music in 1981 and by David Bowie earlier this year. For the Rolling Stones' world tour last year, the company organized sponsors in individual territories: TDK cassettes in Germany, Piaggio motor-scooters in Italy and Jovan cosmetics (who spent a million dollars) in the US.

This kind of mediation is overcoming the mutual suspicion with which marketing executives and their counterparts in the music business have regarded each other. In the past their methods - particularly in matters of timing - have often proved

incompatible. A tour promoter, for example, working on behalf of a group's management, is likely to discover a budget deficit as little as six weeks before the opening night - far too late for an international company to carry out market research and plan an appropriate campaign.

"At the moment firms are afraid to put a worthwhile amount of money into pop sponsorship," says Harvey Goldsmith, a major British promoter who handles tours by the Rolling Stones, Bob Dylan and other first-division artists. "They are afraid of something going wrong which might damage the image of their product. So they put in £10,000 and expect it to do

Tailored to fit the youth market

a year's marketing. Until it is properly organized, most sponsors are going to think they've wasted their money."

At the moment, British music managers draw a clear dividing line between sponsorship of tours, which ends with the last performance, and personal endorsement of a product, the equivalent in music to John McEnroe's advertising of Bic razors or Henry Cooper and Barry Sheene dousing themselves in Brut.

"There's a limit to how far you can go," says Sam Alder, of EG Management, who accepted sponsorship from Levi's for Roxy Music in 1981. "When Levi's wanted to put the group in jeans for the official tour poster, we refused. David Bowie wore a pair of Levi's for his tour poster this year, though."

Direct conflicts can occur, as happened when The Who were criticized for accepting sponsorship from a brewer shortly after Pete Townshend had publicly admitted to his struggle against a serious drink problem.

"I was outvoted," Townshend says. "The money paid for a chartered plane instead of taking commercial flights. It was an eight-week tour and I can't say I objected to being comfortable. I could even persuade myself that it enabled us to give a better performance. The biggest injustice in sponsorship is that the groups who need it don't get it. The Rolling Stones or David Bowie don't really need the money. It's the young up-and-coming bands who need the support."

West Nally Music's Des Mainwaring sees the other side. "Music is the obvious vehicle through which you can reach young people," he says. "It's as simple as that. Music sponsorship is a vastly superior medium to television advertising. A 30-second commercial slot can cost you £50,000, it's in direct competition to those next to it and the kids have the remote-control button ready to switch stations."

"At a concert you might not have so many viewers, but what you will have is several thousand teenagers inside a venue for three or four hours, during which time a company can put over its product message."

Further major sponsorships and endorsements are under negotiation. "This is just the tip of the iceberg," Mainwaring enthuses. "Almost any product can be tailored to fit the youth market."

moreover...
Miles Kington

Now, spot the voice

Only for readers of Moreover
A great new Christmas Contest!

If you have to do is study the following recorded telephone messages and the list of well-known people, then decide which personality is most likely to have recorded which message.

First of all, here are the recorded messages.

1. "... is not here at the moment, but as soon as he gets home from Brussels or Belfast he will be glad to deal with your complaint or death threat. Let me say straightaway that whatever you are ringing up to say, I saw this coming many months ago. I have said so many times and I lay the entire blame at the feet of Jim Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. He should resign immediately and be replaced by someone who can take action to safeguard the law-abiding citizens of this province. In a moment you will hear a tone, after which you will be able to hear me going on speaking..."

2. "... copies of my diaries, which are on sale at the National Theatre and other good bookshops. I am unfortunately out doing extra rehearsals at the moment, but if you wish to buy tickets for *Jean Seberg*, which are still available for some performances, simply leave your credit card number together with full details. If you have not rung up about tickets for *Jean Seberg*, may I urge you to come along anyway to this magnificent..."

3. "Hi! Not at home just now, I'm afraid, but if you have an invasion requirement of top priority, just leave the name of the island or country you want invaded, together with a good sounding reason, and we'll be right back to you. This recording is sponsored by the military industries of America. God bless you, my fellow Americans and illegal immigrants. Thank you."

4. "... is no longer at this Tripoli number. Please leave your name and address and we will try to contact you."

5. "One of the pleasures of life, I think, is recording a telephone message for one's friends to enjoy, an art which has almost been lost today if indeed it was ever found, bearing in mind the recent nature of its invention and the crippling inadequacy of human response to this heaven-sent opportunity to indulge the glory of the English language. I myself will return shortly to hear your message; meanwhile, I am seated at the Café des Feuilletistes, about to sample an exquisite dish of langoustines with asparagus-flavoured mayonnaise accompanied by a crisp bottle of Chateau Wagner, which reminds me overpoweringly of a remark by Stendhal to the effect that..." This message has been severely edited.

6. "... is here at the moment, but is far too busy to come to the phone. Please contact Mr John Biffen on the following number..."

7. "Hello, amigos! Yes, it is true, I, your old friend, am to be court-martialled here in Argentina for my conduct in the last war. More about that later. But until I get back, let me ask this question: is Mrs Thatcher to be court-martialled for her part in the Grenada invasion? And if not, why not? Hasta la vista."

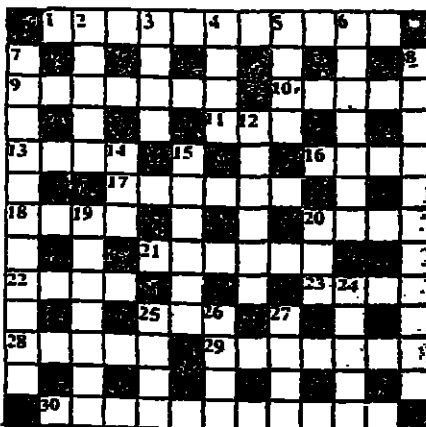
8. "... is not ill, is not dying, is not round the twist, is merely having a short cold. Please do not ring this Moscow number again. Leave your name and address if you dare."

And now the names which you must sort out with the right message.

Mr Bruce Kent, Larry Adler, Bobby Robson, the late Harold Holt, John McEnroe, Ronnie Scott, Sir Roy Strong and the Pope.

Have fun.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 215)



- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Muse of dance (11) | 2 Upright position (5) |
| 9 Mournful poet (7) | 3 Ballet squat (4) |
| 10 Money (5) | 4 Air transport body (1,1,1,1) |
| 11 Appendix (3) | 5 Cargo space (4) |
| 13 Curve (4) | 6 Hermit (7) |
| 16 Dialect "r" (4) | 7 Noteworthy items (11) |
| 17 Ideal state (6) | 8 Robbery (11) |
| 18 Obelisk (4) | 12 Japanese magnate (6) |
| 20 Obscene (4) | 14 Derivative exclamation (3) |
| 21 Trial (6) | 15 Dwarfed tree (6) |
| 22 Wading bird (4) | 16 Prevailing trend (7) |
| 23 Walking manner (4) | 19 Lower limb (3) |
| 25 Duck (3) | 20 Concur (5) |
| 26 Iraq native (5) | 25 Record (4) |
| 28 Experience (7) | 26 Mischief spirit (4) |
| 30 Law maintainer (11) | 27 Brink (4) |

Solution to Saturday's prize concise will appear in Saturday. Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

At 72, Ionesco greets the world's 'horrible farce' with a snigger

Why did Eugène Ionesco, at the age of 72, agree to frolic around the world - Paris, New York, London - as an actor in a Bloomsbury literary prank, *Freshwater*, by Virginia Woolf, which hardly merited the half-dozen performances it has received in the past 60 years?

"For no reason", Ionesco replied. "It is a play which belongs to that group of plays which are pointless. I believe there is nothing more important than the pointless. We have been killed, assassinated by

committed theatre. Brechtian theatre. But where do rich and poor go for amusement? Not to a film or a play with ideas. They all go to a football match which is considerably pointless.

"Plays should not be ideological", Ionesco said, giving a rebuking emphasis to each word. "I have tried to eliminate any ulterior motive from my work. I have written my own little Macbeth and it ends with the quotation: 'A tale told by an idiot...signifying

nothing'. That is my guide."

If the words were characteristic of the puckish, gnome-like figure who in the 1960s was the acknowledged ring master of the Left Bank Theatre of the Absurd, and whose mischievous reflections on colleagues and critics kept intellectual Paris abuzz, Eugène Ionesco has undergone a personal change. The pessimism which was always discernible behind the playfulness is now raw. As we sat talking in the deserted lobby of a

Sloane Square hotel it became apparent that anguish and discouragement were only kept in check by the visible efforts of will of a man who is now also physically frail.

In *Freshwater* Ionesco plays a Santa Claus-bearded Lord Tennyson, with Nathalie Sarraute, aged 82, and progenitor of the "new novel" playing a butler, and Alain Robbe-Grillet of *Married* notoriety, as Virginia Woolf's uncle. In the mid-1960s Ionesco condemned the "new novelists" for their "refusal to construct a world": now he is performing with them on stage. He appeared uneasy at this reminder of old literary antagonisms: "One acts for amusement", he replied gently, "with people one likes. People with the same preoccupations - the same fictions."

Twenty years ago his *Airborne* Pedestrian flew over the world and looking down saw cruelty, persecution and fear of war. Could it look any better now? "What he would see is much worse. The play was prophetic. It was about people who amuse themselves, convinced that the danger is not close to them. Suddenly catastrophe arrives."

About this point a curious change came over the deserted hotel lobby. Corralled by a swirl of seamless Muzak, a stream of characters began to assemble as if for a performance of *The Bald Prima Donna* (which is set in London). They stood in small groups ignoring each other, blurring out disjointed statements with the absurd eagerness of Ionesco's Smith family communicating with each other.

Just behind our divan a fierce man standing over a compliant lady made determined, decisive gestures, but neither of them went anywhere. By the reception desk a beautiful young woman, watched by two cardboard admirers, spoke into a telephone and registered extravagant delight and astonishment in response to a voice no one could hear. Three ladies sat in a row babbling without looking at each other. And then, right on cue, a prosperous young woman entered with a tiny baby. The women in unison, sprang up joyfully. The baby parted its toothless gums and gave a rancorous shriek.

Ionesco had tilted his head back against the top of the divan in weariness; his crumpled hot face



Ionesco as Lord Tennyson in a scene from *Freshwater*

and liquid eyes registered regret and discontent.

"Happiness is mediocre," he commented. "When people search for happiness what they are searching for is comfort. Look at this comfortable hotel, that beautiful image of mother and child. Here is comfort, happiness. Then the bomb falls and all is effaced. We must search for something more indestructible than happiness. We must attempt to achieve contemplation."

"Politics today," he went on, joining his hands piously and articulating with difficulty, "instead of being a science for organizing harmony in the world, has become a senseless battle of domination for domination's sake. Politicians lack the capacity for contemplation."

They act; they think what they do is important, but it is destructive.

"What is this catastrophe we are heading for? Neither politicians nor philosophers, Marxist or non-Marxist, can explain it. I think only metaphysics can do that. I think the world is very badly made. I believe it must have been created by demons without God's knowledge. Perhaps the world was made as a farce, a horrible, a painful farce, but a farce, and the only attitude we can have to misfortune is to laugh. Indeed to snigger."

The May revolt of 1968 literally swept up under Ionesco's window on the Boulevard Montparnasse. But he does not think revolutions achieve anything. "There was an element of play acting about May '68 which was interesting," he said. "But what happened to all those destructors, those announcers of a new world? They have all become clerks. For 200 years revolutions have taken place in the name of liberty and fraternity. But what have they achieved? Just another kind of exploitation of man. They say art is useless, but it's really revolutions which are useless."

In 1970 this Romanian-born playwright was received into Cardinal Richelieu's Académie Française, and became one of the 40 "Immortals" of France. He had a curious career. Until the age of 50 he was an obscure Left-Bank playwright; then he began to skip up the Establishment ladder. His work was accepted by the Théâtre de France; embalméd five years later in the Comédie Française, and by the time he was 60 he was closed with all who bore arms, pens or busen burners at what is considered the highest level of French achievement.

Considering all this misfortune, I asked him, has it done you any good to be immortal? "It serves no purpose," he agreed. "I joined so that I could have the company of other solitary men once a week. The *Bald Prima Donna* is still playing in the little 80-seater Fuchette Theatre in Paris where it first opened in the mid-1950s. That makes more than quarter of a century of plucky if hopeless nose-thumbing at misfortune and mankind."

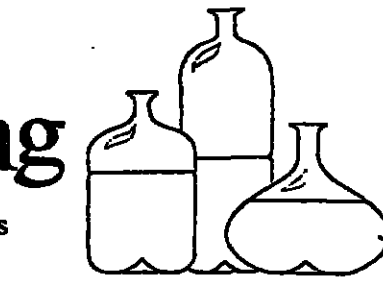
Peter Lennon

VENINI

The Genius of Venice in the art of Glass making

Venini, since its foundation in 1921, is the recognised world master for its unique range of 'objets d'art', acclaimed by experts and collectors. A range of selected pieces have been produced to be on sale at the Royal Academy of Arts during the exhibition of The Genius of Venice.

The entire collection is available at Class International, the British home of Venini: the genius of glass.



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هكذا من الأصل

MONDAY PAGE

What happens when married couples work together?

Alan Franks on the theory - and a look at some practical examples

Lawful wedded workmates



There was once a councillor on the (Labour) minority benches of a central London borough council. He was a well-to-do sort of chap, pin-striped and professional. The casual analyst in the public gallery might have attributed his growing malaise to the fact that his side of the chamber was coming to be dominated by young feminists and law-centre radicals. The real reason was that his (rather younger) wife had been elected at the last municipal elections and was now quite literally breathing down his neck from the second row.

No longer could he return home from meetings and regale her with Falstaffian tales of how he had single-handedly reduced the Tories to jelly with his contribution to the rate support grant debate. She could now see him in

action and know that his performance fell far short of the Bevanite firebrand of his drawing-room portrayals. He had, in a word, been rumbled. Even though council membership may still not qualify as "work", the story illustrates the point, so frequently made by marriage guidance counsellors, that couples who walk the same professional corridor may be helping familiarity on the road to contempt. At its most crudely simplified, the argument is that home is home and work is work and ne'er the twain shall meet.

Tell it to Michael and Mary Parkinson, just back from Australia and by all appearances still turning the conventional wisdom on its head. Or the historian E. P. Thompson and his wife, or for that matter any number of farming and shopkeeping couples whose domestic and working lives are seamlessly joined.

Not surprisingly show business is littered with marital corpses,

not all of them the victims of quite such a spectacular double-death as the Burton-Taylor union. The calling is particularly hazardous because there is always the danger of internal stress through an imbalance of celebrity.

Popular music is not much better. Beneath those partnerships which were public projections of private harmony (Nina and Frederick, Sonny and Cher, Ike and Tina Turner), things were obviously going badly wrong, and we never found out until it was too late to help. In all those three instances it was the women who seemed to accelerate away from the man, until an arrangement that had once seemed to be cooperative was revealed as competitive. Stardom being what it is, second billing became unattractive.

The McCartneys should survive the pressures of going to the office together, but then Linda is hardly a threat to Paul.

At the less celebrated end of married collaboration, there are quiet success stories like that of Sue Timney and Graham Fowler, print and fabric designers. He says: "Well, today I haven't seen her all day. But in general, yes, we do support each other... it is true that if there is a lot of work pressure, things can blow up. You have to know the symptoms; sudden snapping, a lack of leniency, being argumentative over small things. And you have to know how to deal with them early."

The Windsors of SW1 would be a deceptive example. For a start it is only she who is in the monarchy business; many of their engagements are solo outings - and of course Philip's work does not extend to handling state papers.

Most large companies do not mind employing married couples (it would hardly be fair to dismiss someone because he or she met his or her spouse for the first time

in the staff canteen); they draw the line at one partner being in a position of authority over the other. Lyn and Dave Bollingmore do not fall into this category at Thomson Travel, as she works in the product accounts and he is a systems analyst. "Dave's in the basement and I'm on the first floor. We travel in together and sometimes we bump into each other at work. Perhaps we do try to keep out of each other's way."

You can't catch the Beeb out over its most famous couple (see below); as the gentleman in the employment policy section so politely points out, neither Desmond nor Esther is a member of staff.

"In the French Service," he goes on, "we once had not only a husband and wife, but also the ex-wife. There was no rule against it then. As I remember it, the two women ganged up on the poor chap and he left. But that was years ago."

Penny Perrick

When diamonds aren't trumps



Could diamonds ever become a boy's best friend? The diamond industry thinks that they could, judging by a current advertisement which shows a smiling young man sitting on a rumpled bed with a tough-looking woman in a dressing gown standing over him. The wording is "Pamela always bought me s-x-s. Meet Nicola, she bought me a diamond". A worrying message for those of us who thought we were loved for our lovely nature rather than our pay packet.

I do not like this advertising campaign, but then I didn't like previous promotions for diamonds either, even though the recipient of the sparklers was a woman. The implied message in their slogans, such as "Make sure the diamond she's wearing is yours", conjured up a picture of a much neglected lady who was occasionally thrown the odd bauble to stop her complaining. Her diamond is not just a trinket but a mark of possession and a rather patronizing reward for good behaviour.

One advertisement showed an executive's wife - you could tell that was what she was because she was snuggled into an armchair looking relaxed and at peace with

setting. Anyway, the whole concept of the diamond as a marital long-service reward is bosh. Two of the most bejewelled women in the world are Elizabeth Taylor and Zsa Zsa Gabor, who change husbands as casually as they change the colour of their eyeliner.

Nicola, diamond bestower rather than diamond recipient, should come as no end of a relief, but somehow she doesn't. Her dressing-gown presence in the advertisement seems to say, "He's mine - I bought him his diamond", a statement rather lacking in generosity of spirit.

The idea behind Nicola is that women might, as they become more prosperous, become nastier. Nicola looks all

Second fiddle to a briefcase

set to make the man she is currently giving diamonds feel wretched between presents. In this strange role reversal, the young man may well be tossed yet another diamond-rimmed identity bracelet after weeks of playing second fiddle to Nicola's briefcase. This can't be what career women really want. Equal pay? Certainly. Equal opportunity? Of course. But the right to behave like the very worst kind of tycoon - I can't recall any woman ever asking for that.

Patronizing reward for good behaviour

One can't quite imagine this couple growing old and mellow together. Once the diamond-encrusted young man begins to lose a bit of his lustre, Nicola will most certainly be off looking for someone with less lined wrists to embellish with cufflinks. Or, if it should come about that Nicola loses her executive status and has to resort to giving gift-wrapped socks, I fancy that the young man will not stick around much longer. This is what makes the advertisement's copy so suspect, since it insists: "But there'll always be something special about the woman who gives her man a diamond. She's forever." Or at least, until some other woman buys him a bigger diamond.

No escape from the baby gap

I think I may belong to the first generation of women to suffer from the baby gap. Previous members of my family could expect to become grandparents roughly 20 years after they became parents. In fact, my great-grandmother still had a three-year-old of her own by the time her eldest child made her a grandmother. Although I married young, as was currently fashionable, I had only two children, which was more fashionable still.

Then the fashion changed and my children's generation were urged to build a career first, marry late and have their children at the last possible moment. So women like me, by

the time we reached our late thirties, found ourselves with practically grown-up children and the possibility that we might not become grandmothers for decades to come.

This bleak and babyless prospect is hard for me to tolerate. It's years since the housewife of Johnson's baby powder and Heinz strained fish dinners and it may be years since it does so again. Meanwhile, I borrow the odd unrelated baby to prove that I can still tie the bows on those ridiculous wrapover vests and cut pinhead-sized toenails. By the time I'm a grandmother I may be quite elderly but I shan't be out of practice.

Treading the boards together

No visitor to Prospect Place in Hampstead could find his way unaided: a narrow flagstone path leads from a steep side turning along the edge of Hampstead churchyard to four concealed houses, each of which seems to slope awkwardly outwards. In summer, flowering creepers and shrubs almost completely block the way.

Number 4, the last in the row, is a warm, pleasantly cluttered, immensely cheerful small house. It is here that Judi Dench lives with her husband Michael Williams, their 11-year-old daughter Finty, a housekeeper, three cats and three guinea-pigs, two of which, says Judi, are pregnant. "There's going to be a star over the hutch at Christmas." The sitting room, with pale ochre hessian on the walls, prints of armadillos and ant-eaters, an enormous fire and a framed text of Shakespeare's sonnet "Let us not to the marriage of true minds" is the centre of the Williams' life, and it is from here that they make sorties, with some reluctance, to the outside world.

In both appearance and manner, they are remarkably alike: in their mid forties, short, somewhat stocky, with square faces and rather pointed noses, self-contained and very welcoming. Michael has deep black hair, Judi has hers cropped severely short. She wears a khaki-coloured track suit and a lot of gold jewelry. They take it in turns to talk, each deferring generously to the other.

At the moment, work is closely harnessed to private life, as both of them are starring in



Judi Dench and Michael Williams at home. One daughter, three cats and guinea-pigs on the way. Photograph Nobby Clark

Pack of Lies at the Lyric and both appear, again as a married couple, each Friday on television in *A Fine Romance*. They value the partnership, which has seen them through *King Lear*, *The Duchess of Malfi*, *Toad of Toad Hall* and many other plays, but they also talk of it warily: "It's particularly nice," says Judi, "when we can share adjoining dressing rooms. But we don't want people to think that this is how the arrangement must be. We don't want to be asked to do things as a unit."

Though at rehearsals the Williams are said to coach each other tenderly, each encouraging the other on, Michael insists that when alone they spend little time discussing their roles.

What is more, he says, too many partnerships are bad for Finty since they mean that neither is at home with her in the evenings.

Finty, they say fondly, is a stern critic. After going to a performance of *Pack of Lies*, she told a friend: "This is undoubtedly the most boring play I have ever seen in my life."

The Williams' met, not on stage, but "pubbing" in Covent Garden some nine years before they married in 1971. The event might have taken place a lot earlier, when Michael was asked to play Puck opposite Judi's Titania, only she had to leave for a Shakespeare tour of West Africa and the two did not get to be on stage together.

Their backgrounds are not similar. Michael Williams spent four years in insurance in Liverpool, two each side of National Service pressed into "serious" work by his father, before winning two scholarships to RADA, while Judi Dench's doctor father took her to Shaw and pantomime, allowed her to be an angel in the *Mystery* plays and willingly permitted her to follow her more stage-struck brother Jeffrey to the Central School of Speech and Drama. But both share a sound grounding in the classics. "I believe that it's the right way to go about it," says Judi Dench in her memorable, throaty, slightly cracked voice. "People complain today that they can't hear actors. The problem is that

young actors start on television and never learn to project their voices. I had my baptism of fire playing Macbeth in Lagos while everyone howled with laughter." Michael Williams mentions the vast acres of Liverpool Theatre "with the stage so steep I used to have nightmares about falling off."

Since those days, both have varied their parts, continually moving from film to theatre to television. Last year, in the course of a single season, Judi Dench was rehearsing *Laura* for her television series by day, as well as playing Lady Bracknell and the part of a woman emerging from a 29-year coma in Pinter's *A Kind of Alaska*, by night. For all three she won Best Actress awards.

The closeness has prompted a new decision. For her part in *Season of the Cat* as a Englishwoman on her own in the days before the fall of the Vietnamese capital, Judi Dench had to be away eight weeks, filming in Bangkok. "And that," she says, "was too much. We've decided not to be apart again for so long."

Caroline Moorehead

Judy Froshaug listens to husbands and wives who work with each other



A BOOK AT BEDTIME

Collin Haycraft, chairman and managing director of Duckworths. Married to Alice Thomas Ellis.

One can't edit one's wife but one can edit her books. We're not doing the same thing so we're not rivals - she doesn't come to the office very much, you see. I do the learned books - she's not interested in that sort of rubbish. She's jolly good at fiction and fiction is women's work: all novels are written by women. Without a woman one is not. She's a bloody good writer and I'm very fond of her. I think she gets bored with me. We disagree mostly over trivial matters. She's always right.

Alice Thomas Ellis, novelist, writer, fiction editor for Duckworths. Married with five children.

He's a clever fellow and I value his opinion. A great encouragement but critical too - if he thinks I've written a sentence like and he says so, I don't think one could share breakfast, lunch, dinner and the office, do you? In term time he trips off to the office and I work here. In the holidays I go away with the children and write the novels - but that comes quite low on the list, I'd much rather bake a pie or wash a floor... I think he misses me quite a lot. I don't have time to!



TILL DEATH US DO PART

Esther Rantzen, television presenter, writer, broadcaster, married with three children.

No life is quite as easy from the inside as it looks from the outside, but if you're trained in the same discipline you can respect each other, understand the demands of the job. Your professional reflexes pull together. If something awful happens, I can always talk to him. But the only time we really work together is when we collaborate on books and fortunately only the typewriter is witness to terrible tantrums! My husband has just brought me a cup of tea. Now moments like that are memorable.

Desmond Wilcox, television producer, reporter, writer. Married to Esther Rantzen.

We work for separate teams in the same industry. At the end of the day our work problems are our own but she is my most loyal and trusted friend. Because of the way we work we never see enough of each other or the children. To waste what we do have on squabbles would be like spilling water in the desert. Of course occasionally we have screaming rows - but we usually avoid them. We have a phrase, "just grunt" - a kind of shorthand which means "I'm there before you, I understand, don't bother to finish!"



PAIRED IN THE HOUSE

Nicholas Winterton, Conservative MP for Macclesfield. Married to Ann Winterton.

We are the first Tory MPs to be married to each other and representing adjoining constituencies. She sits about two benches behind me. Having established her independence I would not want her to be seen as a mouthpiece for myself which she isn't. We each have a copy of the other's weekly diary. We try to have supper or dinner together whenever possible. We're both very traditional. We're both perfectionists: the home is Ann's responsibility, the garden mine. In spite of all the pressures she still manages to cook Sunday lunch.

Ann Winterton, Conservative MP for Congleton. Married with three children.

In point of fact I don't lean on him but I do know that if things go really wrong I can go and discuss them with him. Both he and the family are one hundred per cent behind me which is marvellous. Now I also understand fully the pressures of being an MP which he has had for years. We don't discuss politics much away from work - occasionally when we're driving - because all you really want to do when you finally get home is kick your shoes off and unwind. If we do have a row it's never major.

EMERGENCY IN MOZAMBIQUE HUNGER REACHES DRAMATIC PROPORTIONS

A major famine is now threatening the people of Southern Mozambique caused by drought and a worsening security situation.

In a message from Oxfam's field Director, there he speaks of "A disaster of major proportion."

Crops have been lost in the drought, relief supplies and efforts to re-plant have been disrupted by fighting.

Tens of thousands of people have had to abandon their homes as their food stocks have dwindled. They are now gathered at camps in the desperate hope of getting help.

Many have no food, no medicine and few clothes. Oxfam has already spent £45,000 to send food for the children, vital medicines and cloth.

MUCH MORE WILL BE NEEDED.

The effects of the drought will continue. Many people are already totally dependant on outside help. We urgently need to bring relief to the people of Mozambique. But our disaster funds have already been exhausted in helping those who are suffering from the extreme conditions produced by the World's weather.

Whatever you send will help us to make the difference even between life and death.

Please help us by sending a donation.

Anything you can afford will make a difference. But don't wait until it's too late. Write or phone today.

TO THE OXFAM MOZAMBIQUE APPEAL

I enclose my donation of £5 £10 £50 £.....

Name

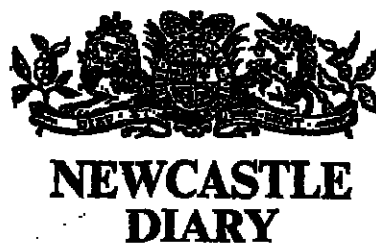
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Please send donations to Guy Stringer, Room TM25, Oxfam, FREEPOST, Oxford OX2 7BR.

Or telephone credit card donations to (0855) 58916.

OXFAM



Tyne waits for no man

"The situation of (Newcastle) is exceeding unpleasant and the buildings very close and old, which, with the smoke of the coals, makes it not the pleasant place in the world to live; but it is made amends abundantly by the goodness of the river, which... makes it a place of very great business".

Daniel Defoe, 1726. Today, Defoe would see the reverse an unimproving, idle river, some defunct bridges - one carrying the Newcastle Metro, surely the cheapest, quickest and cleanest underground in Britain - and fine quayside buildings, crying out for use.

Coming up the hill, he would note Elizabethan half-timbered houses opposite inevitably ghastly office blocks, and then the city blossoming into a late eighteenth century neoclassical extravaganza - gracious, spacious, inviting. One street over, the thunderous urban motorway; further up, the superb Victorian covered market; further still, the horrifying Eldon Square, indoor shopping complex. One revels and cringes in turn.

Pigs in porcelain

Industry spends a lot of time moaning that universities are all head in the clouds, universities that industry is all clouds in the head. But sialon (trade name Synlon), the new, incredibly tough porcelain, was developed jointly by the University of Newcastle upon Tyne and Lucas Industries. Better than unbreakable car tiles as a cutting tool, it also bids fair to revolutionize engines, enabling them to run far hotter and so more efficiently. The name caught my attention. "Porcelain" derives from Latin *porcus*, "pig" (by a route involving, interestingly, the female privates); *sialon* means "pig" in ancient Greek. Clever crystallographers, clever me, but wrong again. Silicon, aluminium - oxygen) (hydrogen) are the material's constituents.

Katie's corner

Catherine Cookson has just given a magnificent £20,000 to the extension fund of the university's Hutton Gallery, part of which will house Fred Uhlman's recent gift of remarkable African sculpture. Let us hope Miss Cookson is rewarded by a London production of her *Katie Mulholland*. Ken Hill's dramatization of this romantic derring-do for Tyne and Wear's Playhouse was a staggering success, sold out long before its six-week run. If Daisy can pull it off, why not Katie?

BARRY FANTONI



"They'll probably blame it on the FBI"

Stuck in

The latest volume from Newcastle's Society of Antiquaries presents the evidence for a new method of locating ancient church foundations - dowsing. No excavation is needed: it is cheap, quick and effortless. But does it work? The answer seems to be a guarded yes. Where subsequent digging has been possible, the dowsers' predictions have been largely vindicated. Thirty buildings have been surveyed.

Trunk call

One of Newcastle's unsung heroes must be Daedalus, the ingenious columnist of *New Scientist* who lives in a Victorian pile filled with contraptions overlooking the Town Moor. It is Daedalus who, in his capacity as adviser to a popular TV science programme, persuaded otherwise respectable citizens, on a given signal, to rush out of their homes holding a piece of lavatory paper in order to register rainfall at one point in time all over Britain, a unique research exercise made possible only through the mass media.

In *The Inventions of Daedalus* (W. H. Freeman), you can now muse on his solutions to the world's problems with continuous lengths of pre-cooked elephant-trunk pie, multi-coloured, tabby sheep, large columns of golden syrup generating water in the desert, socks which ratchet their way up your legs, and similar panaceas.

Culture shock

Newcastle's rates may be astronomical, but the extensive and excellent cultural delights on offer at absurd prices compensate (complete RSC season £12.50, last week of pre-smacking concert by the Northern Sinfonia of England for eight cellos and soprano - the divine Sheila Armstrong - in Hexham's excellent new Queen's Hall). If, when Tyne and Wear is disbanded, our rates come down and the price of pleasure rises, fine. But will any sane man offer odds against rates rocketing and culture becoming prohibitive, because new, smaller authorities will not cooperatively support it?

Peter Jones

Time to sell off the NHS

by David Hart

If the Government wants to improve health care, it should apply its free market ideas not just to the industries it finds itself owning, but to the services it feels obliged to offer.

During and since the election the Government has been forced on to the defensive on the health issue, which may well come to be seen as the litmus test of its determination to stick to the philosophy that got it elected, twice.

Before health care can be put on to a sensible footing, national habits of wrong-thinking that have endured for 30 years have to be broken.

First, there has to be an informed national debate. A cloud of one-sided information on television and the radio has obscured certain inescapable facts and has done little to illuminate a very complex issue.

Britons are proud of their health service. They derive deep moral satisfaction from the knowledge that anyone can get free health care when they need it. But, of course, the care is not free. It is paid for by the taxed and it is becoming increasingly clear from reports by the Auditor General and others that they are not getting value for money.

Management in the NHS is sorely lacking. There is a staggering lack of information about costs: the Department of Health and Social Security can only produce figures for the year ending April 1981 on cost per night per bed. There is little payroll control: until last year central government had no idea of the total number of people employed.

Monitoring of hours worked, in some areas, is absent in many districts great savings could be achieved by reducing staff, if doctors actually worked the contracted hours.

Stock control is atrocious: in some areas sheets are treated as disposable because so many are stolen. Storage of drugs is often dangerously complacent: hundreds of thousands of pounds of drugs are stored in single refrigerators protected against power failure by generators that can themselves fail. Old people, who are not ill but are unwanted by their families, are often kept in hospitals at a cost that is probably considerably more now than £100 per bed per night.

Far too often consultants leave juniors to do their work while they earn large fees in the private sector. In a sane health service, doctors would be fully employed. Only in the NHS do they have time to moonlight, with the blessing of their employers.

Though better management must be possible, managers are also asked, when they allocate resources, to take life-and-death decisions. They are, in effect, being asked to choose who to let die. It is an utterly unreasonable request.

Unless the Government takes radical steps, the cost of inefficient health care will continue its astronomical climb and the Tories' political fortunes could slump. Health insurance should be made compulsory. Premiums should be provided by the government for those who cannot pay. Everyone, not just the better off, would be free to choose which company they insured with. The government would lay down certain minimum standards and, initially at least, might have to help with capital expenditure on certain items of equipment.

Those parts of the health service for which customers can be found should be sold, including hospitals. Management buy-outs should be encouraged as the best way to make doctors sensible of cost. Those sectors that remain in government hands should be transformed from social services into commercial industries operating on a commercial basis selling their services to private insurance companies. Once suitably profitable, they too could be sold off.

There would, of course, be problems. Some existing private health insurance companies, living off the fat crumbs that fall from the NHS table, might suggest that they were unable to provide the full range of services required. If so, others would certainly appear.

Only when the resources that the nation dictates to health care are distributed through a free market will decisions be returned to the consumer, where they belong, and only then will the pound that the individual puts in deliver the maximum care to the patient when it comes out.

The author is a novelist and political adviser. (©The Newspapers Limited 1983.)

George Walden assesses the EEC foreign affairs success story

We may fall out on fish, but by jingo not in Poco

As the EEC summit confrontation in Athens begins today, it is a good time to remember that the Community coin has two sides. Economic cooperation is under strain. Has political cooperation been faring any better?

In two or three months' time, President Reagan will inform us that a senior American emissary is on his way to Moscow for high-level exchanges on the whole sweep of US-USSR relations. We shall all welcome this in public. But there will be a ripple of concern in Europe about non-consultation, and about the implications of the renewal of superpower diplomacy.

The first instance of British diplomats will be to reach not for their transatlantic tie-lines, but for a bilious green telegram form which will put them into immediate confidential contact with the other chancelleries of Europe. If they do use their phones, it will be to test the first reactions of a few principal European partners. Those reactions will probably be very similar to our own.

This Euro-reflex is one of the main achievements of the Community. It is codified in the Poco (Political Cooperation) system which exists to coordinate as far as possible the foreign policy of member countries. This apparatus, mercifully light, grew up only a decade or so ago outside the formal treaties.

At first, the French in particular insisted on maintaining procedural distinctions, as on the famous occasion when foreign ministers held on meeting in the morning, and then the same nine men solemnly flew to Copenhagen for a Poco meeting in the afternoon. Now they are more relaxed; wherever they are, a wand is waved, and they get on with it.

The system is built on three tiers: meetings of experts, for example on the Middle East or the Soviet Union; of political directors (normally the number two in the foreign ministry); and of ministers. The personal factor cannot be over-emphasized. Community ministers get on better when they are talking about the Middle East than about fish or milk.

And talk they do, constantly. Only a decade or so ago it was an event for a British foreign secretary to

meet his French or German opposite. He was carefully briefed, and would approach the encounter warily, even though the result had been largely scripted by officials in advance. Now that ministers meet on a bilateral or Community meeting to the next, the danger, if any, is one of over-familiarity, of a sort of stream of consciousness diplomacy.

The most informal get-togethers are the occasional weekend Poco meetings, where there is an element of national competition as each country in turn tries to find the most exquisite food and location for the occasion. Ambassadors and officials are rigorously excluded. Once in a while, even foreign ministers like to flaunt their independence, like wives at a hen party.

The consequences of Poco are almost wholly good. The European response to Iran, Afghanistan and Poland may have been scrappy and infuriating to Washington. It would have been incoherent without Poco. But initiatives are possible, too. The Venice Declaration was a more positive and enduring achievement, despite American misgivings.

Poco is especially good for Britain, not only at times of crisis like the Falklands, but because we are especially good at political intelligence. This increases our weight in the Community, not least among smaller countries, and thereby the world. Smaller countries themselves can be helpful to us in return. For example, Belgian experience in Zaire was invaluable in the last crisis there.

It is self-evidently good for Europe too: it harks back to the ultimate origins of the Community, which were political, economics being only the means to greater cohesion and security. And Poco is even good for the Americans. They may have found that hard to believe at the time of the Venice Declaration. But for Washington only one thing would be more irritating than a chorus of moralizing Europeans, and that is a cacophony of 10 separate voices from across the Atlantic.

Poco is often said to be the Community's unsung success. I myself would hum, rather than sing, its praises, for a number of reasons. Euro-thinking should never dilute clear national interest, since Europe itself relies for its strength on the



Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe leave Heathrow yesterday for the Athens summit. The issue of higher budget contributions could make it one of the most acrimonious so far, but in political cooperation the EEC picture looks very different.

crystallization rather than the amalgamation of those interests. However, despite some cautious recent steps towards discussion of security-related issues, Poco has not overcome its shyness about discussing some of the more brutal realities of a hard world. It can do this only if some way can be found of giving Europe a security (as distinct from a defence) identity. The development of Poco could be stunted if this does not succeed.

But the real *Memento mori* for Poco is the Community budget. Europe cannot live on soul alone. The body needs nourishment too, but not at the cost of the current agricultural arrangements. The public could become increasingly unimpressed by the intangible benefits of the Community. People are already understandably inclined to take the absence of a war between Western Europeans for granted. There was a nod of recognition when I reminded some of my constituents after Remembrance

Sunday that it was better to fight about UHT milk than about territory. But it was only a nod. Piety alone will not get us our refund or help the public sector borrowing requirement.

Some years ago, after a display of Western diversity at the European security conference in Helsinki, the notoriously intransigent Soviet delegate, Valentina Zorin, told me testily that Europe would do well to get its house in order. Curiously, even the Russians can sometimes find it frustrating, as well as promising, to be faced with a medley of European voices. I explained - a bit pompously - that the West did not run that sort of establishment. Since then we have got our house in much better order, and, providing we sort out the budget, we could do better still. I see no risk of regimentation. The French, the Germans or even the British - will see to that.

The author is Conservative MP for Buckingham.

Why the US groans under its Nato burden

Disquiet is once more evident in Washington over the burden which Americans have to bear for the defence of Western Europe. This is expected to manifest itself this week in Brussels where Nato ministers, meeting for the first time since the break-down of the intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) talks, will be urged to keep their nerve during the coming months of tension and public protest.

A year ago the Reagan administration only just managed to block a series of moves by Congress which would, among other things, have cut funds for the re-positioning of equipment for two more divisions in West Germany. As it was it could not prevent Congress imposing a ceiling on the number of peacetime troops in Western Europe - the first time such a ceiling has been fixed in 35 years. The restriction itself is not significant, but it establishes a precedent to which Congressmen could return in coming years. It reflected moreover the "creeping scepticism" over the division of responsibility for Nato.

Pentagon officials gloomily point out that the average income in West Germany is now \$2,000 (about £1,400) a year more than in the United States, yet the proportion of funds that the Federal Republic spends per capita on defence is little more than half the figure in the United States. Meanwhile the same officials have to argue the case for billions of dollars to improve airlift capability so that American troops can help protect West European oil supplies coming out of the Gulf, in the event of a Soviet threat.

The sense of grievance has been

sharpened by European criticism of the US intervention in Grenada and by protests in Britain, West Germany and elsewhere over the siting of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles.

So far the Reagan administration has had reason to feel satisfied with the way in which West European governments, like those of Mrs Thatcher, Chancellor Kohl and Signor Craxi of Italy have remained steadfast on the missile issue in the face of opposition on the streets. It is arguable even that the alliance is now stronger than it has been for some years because of the way in which the missile issue has bound the two halves of Nato together.

But it is the protests rather than the official solidarity which gets reported in the American press and it is not without significance that hardly a week goes by without one of the more influential newspapers carrying an article which questions the benefit of Nato membership to the United States, or at least castigates the Europeans for not doing more. Only Britain and Norway among the European members new meet the demand for an annual 3 per cent rise in defence spending.

There is an assumption, although it is by no means shared by everyone, that the Soviets will return to the negotiating table for more INF talks in the spring. By that time many of the new American missiles will have been based in Europe and the gap between these and the Soviet force of SS20s will be as wide as ever, especially as the Russians will do their best to accelerate deployment West of the Urals. But a renewed offer by the

Soviets of a nuclear freeze, or perhaps a treaty which includes the British and the French nuclear deterrents could suddenly seem quite tempting to a number of member countries on this side of the Atlantic.

The US has its protest movement too, concentrated mainly on the Council for the Nuclear Freeze, whose leaders claim to have the support of most people in the United States. But the more objectively minded will admit, however, that the movement has lost its impetus.

Europeans who oppose the deployment of the missiles are not without support in the US, however, particularly among the liberal faculties at universities like Harvard, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) or even Stanford in the heart of Reagan country, California. Here one can find very real doubts over the true commitment of the Reagan administration to the search for an arms control agreement - the flipside of Nato's two-track decision of December 12, 1979. The new regime came to the White House a year later, determined to carry through the stationing of the new American missiles, but decidedly sceptical about trusting the Russians to negotiate a treaty which would benefit both sides.

Until recently it was thought that the one motive which would prompt the Administration to seek a treaty was the need for a foreign policy success before the 1984 presidential election - and preferably one which would underline the presidential respect for jaw-law rather than war-war. But the incisiveness he showed

over Grenada has largely dispelled the need for a triumph abroad and the improvement of his position in the opinion polls has suggested that the electorate is not as much concerned by his bellicose image as is sometimes supposed.

Similar scepticism surrounds the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (Start) in Geneva, where the American delegation put forward the American build-down proposals three months ago.

The build-down plan under which each superpower would have to scrap one or more old missiles for each new one introduced looks innocent enough but opponents of the Reagan regime argued that its real attraction to the White House lies in the side deal which was struck with the six liberal senators and representatives who fathered it - that in return for presidential support they would drop their opposition in Congress to the controversial new MX missile. As the Russians seem unlikely to accept the proposals anyway, the plan should be seen not so much as a build-down but as a build-up scheme to get MX through Congress.

But these doubts would not be welcome in Brussels this coming week, or any week. If Western Europe wants to retain the help and support of the United States in peace and war, it must show itself willing to make more sacrifices of its own rather than to cast suspicions on those which the Americans are making already.

Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Robin Cook

Owing to pressure on space...

A recent debate of great interest to MPs was scarcely reported. Acting furiously, under cover of night, the Commons approved in the small hours a scheme to provide accommodation for 90 members across the road in Whitehall.

Such matters are, by tradition, invariably debated in the dead of night, presumably in terror of public or press getting to hear that MPs are conspiring to escape from the bizarre working conditions imposed upon them by the Gothic folly which they inhabit. It is perplexing why they should be reduced to a state of shuffling embarrassment at being obliged to assert the need of every full-time member to the privacy of his own office, with his own telephone, if he is to do the job he was elected to undertake. It is even more puzzling that they continue to accept - and in the case of odd masochist or two, even defend - working conditions for themselves and their staff, which they would virtuously denounce to their local press if they found reproduced in any office in their constituencies.

It took me three months from my first election to prise from the appropriate authorities a desk, a phone, and a filing cabinet, and to bring them together in one place. Admittedly this place was a room I shared with 16 other members, which could be approached only through a similar room occupied by 16 more members, but although a poor thing it was mine. It may have been my pride in establishing this niche that provoked its destruction. Next month the IRA blew up the lot and obliged me to start out again on the hunt for a place to lay my correspondence.

This time, I fetched up in a cubby-hole known engagingly as the Oratory, and which has the floor area of a dining table for eight. In Gothic times it was designed to provide space for a single priest to say mass three a day, but today it is impressed into providing office space for four members throughout the day. Upon this occasion I was forced out by the practice of a barrister colleague, since defected to the SDP, of changing out of his court trousers as I was attempting to dictate to my secretary.

Now I have the option of transferring from my present billet to the Shadow Cabinet corridor. This is an option I have not the remotest intention of taking up, as the entire Shadow Cabinet is accommodated in a single corridor by the simple device of subdividing it into cubicles which are evocatively reminiscent of the compartments in a British Rail

sleeping-car. Cramped into this foxhole along with his research assistant, and possibly his secretary, the Shadow spokesman is expected to wage combat with a whole department of state.

I do, though, share with my front bench colleagues the problem of where to park my new research assistant. In my innocence I asked for a desk to be allocated to him, only to be firmly informed that I already have a desk allocated to my secretary. I have, however, been offered the option of taking the desk from my secretary and transferring it to my research assistant.

These frustrations gain an added piquancy from the large number of rooms in the Palace of Westminster given over to residential use by its senior staff. There are only 250 rooms in the Palace available for use by MPs, yet Jack Straw has counted no fewer than 144 rooms absorbed in the official flats. Even the manager of the refreshment department has a three-bedroomed flat kept available for his occasional use.

What makes this surprising pool of bedrooms particularly galling to the officeless MP is his desperate search for anywhere to stretch out at full length when the House sits all night. On my first all-nighter a kindly veteran guided me to the House of Lords writing room, where, since their lordships had sensibly sloped off to bed long before, we were left in undisturbed possession of the most pneumatic leather sofas on which I have ever dozed down.

There was even Cona coffee on permanent standby, from which their lordships helped themselves, putting 3p in a tin, but my colleague, being of a republican cast of mind, always helped himself and took 3p out of the tin to accommodate his principles to drinking the peers' coffee. Alas, after a year in this paradise we were rumpled, and instructions were left with the attendant to lock the door.

Progress towards decent facilities is at a mere ambling pace. The proposals approved by the House last week constitute the sixth such scheme to be submitted in the past three decades. Only twice in its history since the Reformation has the Commons built itself a new chamber; on both occasions it had been spurred on only by the dire necessity of the previous one having burnt to the ground. It is to be hoped that this latest project will not need to depend on such a pressure for its implementation.

The author is Labour MP for Livingston and Opposition spokesman on Europe.

Anne Sofer

Echoes of Europe's lost generation

Last Sunday there was a glittering occasion at Covent Garden: royalty in a tiana, black ties, cloaks and long dresses, champagne bottles in ice-buckets clinking their way to the boxes, and the sweeping stairs and huge mirror full of glimpses of the rich and famous.

The stage was set for the concert piano and marked out for the orchestra. At the appropriate moment lights dimmed, heavy velvet curtains parted and on came the musicians - sixty-six, balding, dressed conventionally as penguins. We clapped, they bowed and we all settled down to as ravishing a two hours of musical bliss as I can remember.

So what's new? you ask. London musical standards are generally high and Covent Garden usually puts on a good show in the operatic style, if you like that sort of thing. What makes this one so special?

Well, this was an all-star bill and the artists gave their services free. The soloists were Isaac Stern, Sir Georg Solti and the Amadeus String Quartet (or three members of it). Sir Claus Moser spoke a few words in the interval. And if you haven't already guessed the connexion, it is that they were all Central European Jewish refugees - in one case the child of refugees. The concert was being held to celebrate, and raise money for, the fiftieth anniversary of the Central British Fund for Jewish Relief.

This organization was established in 1933 to help rescue refugees from Nazi tyranny in Germany and Austria, and by 1939 it had brought out 70,000 adults and 9,000 unaccompanied children. Many in the audience, as well as on the platform, must have been reflecting on the contrast between their prosperity now. It appears that they acted on that reflection: the fund reached its target of £1m for the continuation of its work, mostly in Eastern Europe.

But it was an extraordinary event in another way. If combined Germany's most sublime, courtly, and European civilization with a reminder of its most barbaric ravages. Who can explain how it is that the victims of the latter prove to be the most brilliant interpreters of the former?

The programme was composed entirely of Mozart, and just as the musicians were only some of a larger group of brilliant Jewish musicians of their generation, so Mozart was only one in a long line of Austro-German composers who dominated the development of music in the Western world for more than two centuries. Even the very opera house and the glamorous trappings of the occasion were an updated version of a tradition that started in the eighteenth-century German principality.

The talent of that particular generation of musicians is fascinating. Those who were old enough when they came here to retain a clear memory of the inter-war period in the European cities, but

young enough to integrate fully into British society, are now in the 55 to 65 age group. Many of them survived the ludicrous experience of internment in British camps and prisons as "enemy aliens" - the Amadeus Quartet was even born in these unlikely circumstances - to attain positions of the highest distinction.

Typically, those who got out came from cultured "assimilated" families who - understanding a minute before midnight the nightmare that was engulfing them - bent every effort to make sure that at least some of the younger generation survived. I could not help wishing that there could have been some way of retrospectively endowing that older generation with clairvoyance, so that, as they huddled in the cattle trucks headed for the gas chambers, they would have seen the scene 40 years later in Covent Garden and know that their efforts had not been in vain.



Solti: Holocaust survivor

This group has created a stereotype in the literature and films of our period: the Central European Jew from Vienna, Berlin, Budapest or Warsaw who is the quintessence of warmth and urbanity, a cosmopolitan pan-European before the EEC was thought of, master of half-a-dozen languages, (but not of an English accent), and possessor of a sweet tooth, gesticulating hands, and a tonic eye. Sadly, future generations will not recognize the type from their current experience. The children of the refugees, even if still Jewish, are English, American or Israeli, and have a different style.

Coming away from the concert I had an argument with a friend. It is not just talent, she said; at least part of it is the experience of adversity. If they had not lived through such horror and difficulty, that generation would never have produced such a flowering of genius. She is a Jew and I am not, but I think it is just as possible that the occasion were an updated version of a tradition that started in the eighteenth-century German principality. The talent of that particular generation of musicians is fascinating. Those who were old enough when they came here to retain a clear memory of the inter-war period in the European cities, but

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GOING IT ALONE

At its conference last year the CND decided not to advocate Britain's departure from Nato and to concentrate instead on the more limited objective of campaigning against the introduction of Cruise missiles. The logic of one-sided disarmament in Britain clearly pointed to such a departure from Nato since it would have been inconsistent to give up British nuclear weapons but to remain part of an alliance which continued to operate under the overall protection of American nuclear guarantees. In the face of that inconsistency, however, the prevailing argument correctly, if cynically, pointed out that an overtly anti-Nato platform would win even fewer political friends than one which appeared to be more concerned with the public's emotional misgivings about Cruise.

Now, in the wake of two spectacular defeats since last year's conference, the full logic of the unilateralist position has been allowed its head. At the CND conference yesterday in Sheffield delegates voted decisively in favour of Britain's departure from Nato.

The first of those two defeats which provide the background to this year's conference was that of the Labour Party in the General Election. Its platform on defence had become barely distinguishable from CND, and the CND's protestations of non-partisanship - whatever the range of political affiliations of some of its members - become wholly incredible in the face of a leadership and direction which was clearly a left wing front.

The second defeat was of Soviet diplomacy which for the last 12 months has attempted to harness western anti-nuclear movements to its campaign to stop the introduction of Cruise and Pershing to Europe. The missiles are now arriving, so the Soviet Union has unilaterally discontinued the missile negotiations in order to conceal the bankruptcy of a negotiating position which relied solely on the hope of manipulating domestic opinion in the west and not

on any constructive and discreet discussion with fellow negotiators. There is no point in calling for "dialogue" with another party which prefers either to play to the crowd outside or, when that proves unsuccessful, flounders out of the discussions completely.

So now that the CND has suffered these defeats along with the Labour Party and the desires of Soviet diplomacy it has come out firmly for a British departure from Nato and the "dissolution" of the blocks. In that it is pointing the way to the logic of Labour's own unilateralist defence policy and certainly endorsing one of the cardinal objectives of Soviet foreign policy, which is the disintegration of the Atlantic Alliance. One of its arguments relies on the equation of Nato with the Warsaw Pact. That is mere sophistry, since the former is a loosely knit association of sovereign states which has even, in Spain, acquired a new and important member as living proof of its underlying vitality and relevance. The latter is a single structure of command under Soviet military control, vividly if awesomely demonstrated by the Pact's invasion of Czechoslovakia - an act of Soviet imperialism subsequently dignified with the title "Brezhnev Doctrine" to legitimise any recurrence among the satellites.

It would be possible to mount a respectable though not convincing argument for British neutrality outside Nato. Mr Enoch Powell in his present isolationist mood would not doubt do it very well. The emphasis would have to be on armed neutrality even without nuclear weapons. As a policy it is quite successfully applied by Sweden and Finland. It might involve less cost than the Trident system, but it would involve society in more cost in terms of the total commitment by every citizen to the nation's security.

A non-nuclear Britain outside Nato would require the introduction of conscription, massive reserves based on the

continuing military liability of every citizen, and a considerable increase in our conventional defences against missile, air and maritime threats. One has only to see how easily the Soviet submarines have trespassed into Swedish waters - in spite of all Sweden's much vaunted independent defences - to realise how even that position is not secure from the attentions of persistent military bullying which seem to be the hallmark of Soviet behaviour wherever the men in the Kremlin think they can get away with it.

Unfortunately the CND does not have that kind of armed neutrality in mind when it calls for Britain to leave Nato. Some lip service is paid to the need to study alternatives to nuclear defence, but the disciplines involved in a posture of armed neutrality are based on the fundamental premise that peace has to be fought for and always defended. Those premises are totally alien to the unilateralist doctrine.

That doctrine seems to rely on the view that one-sided disarmament will somehow disarm the other side. Would the CND have taken that view in the 1930s, in the face of the rising militarism of Hitler's Germany? If it is thought now to apply to the expansive militarisation of Soviet society and diplomacy, presumably the apologists for CND would argue that it would have applied then.

The basic fallacies in what may loosely be called the "Peace Movement" are shrewdly exposed in this month's *Encounter* by Professor Michael Howard. The two most significant fallacies are first, "that approaches and techniques that may be valid in creating peace within a particular culture can be transferred to an international culturally heterogeneous environment"; and secondly "that a peaceful international community can be constructed by 'peoples' behind the backs of governments". There are many other fallacies, but they would not have been given much of an airing this weekend in Sheffield.

CUSTOS IPSOS CUSTODES

The Council on Tribunals is just 25 years old. The occasion should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. The work of the council deserves wider recognition than it has so far received. It was created by the Tribunals and Inquiries Act, 1958, with the task of supervising the procedures and practices followed by tribunals and inquiries. Its responsibilities have grown as government regulation has burgeoned. There are now within its jurisdiction nearly 60 different kinds of tribunals dealing with well over a quarter of a million cases a year as well as numerous public inquiries. The range and quantity of the work done by tribunals, covering matters as diverse as immigration appeals, unfair dismissal, entitlement to social security, and the discharge of patients detained under the Mental Health Act, is now so vast as to defy any kind of systematic classification. Their decisions can often have a decisive impact on the lives of the individuals concerned.

The Council aim since its formation has been to safeguard the independence of tribunals and inquiries and to ensure as far as possible that citizens whose lives are affected are treated fairly and given every opportunity to state their case. The Council must be consulted on all procedural rules for any tribunal within its jurisdiction. In addition, government departments usually seek its advice before legislation is enacted setting up new tribunals or inquiries. It keeps the constitution and work

of tribunals under review and reports annually to the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Advocate. It has been vigilant over such matters as the right to a hearing, the right to legal representation and rights of appeal, while trying to ensure that hearings are sufficiently informal and straightforward for people to represent themselves if they wish. Much of what is good in the tribunal and inquiry system has been nurtured and protected by the Council. As a result of its efforts there is now a general acceptance of the principle that openness, fairness and impartiality should be the hall mark of this method of reaching decisions.

Over the years, however, the Council's limitations have become apparent. Its members are all part-timers and it runs on a very small budget. It is a purely advisory body without compulsory powers. Unlike the Ombudsman, with his direct link with Parliament, it has little access to publicity if its advice is not accepted by a government department. It does not have the resources to supervise the operation of tribunals and inquiries effectively by checking that proper standards of adjudication are in fact observed.

Members do visit tribunals, but the number of visits is inevitably limited, and doubts have been raised from time to time about their entitlement to attend hearings held in private. The council altogether lacks the means to collect information, on a methodical basis, about the

operation of the tribunal and inquiry system. In 1908 the Council made a special report to the Lord Chancellor recommending a modest enlargement of its powers and the strengthening of its financial and staff resources, but the government did not accept its suggestions.

The Council does in fact have a good claim for further support if it is to be able to develop its role and increase its usefulness in the future. This could be achieved without any radical change in the constitution of the Council or indeed without much additional public expenditure. Until now, the Council's attention has tended to focus on procedure: but there is work to be done on the way in which tribunals actually function. The protean growth of tribunals over the past 25 years has resulted in an uncoordinated and haphazard system of jurisdiction which calls for rationalization and reform. Steps should be taken to reduce the proliferating number of tribunals by re-organizing them into fewer and stronger units, with a uniform structure. Efforts should also be made to define and clarify the kinds of issues which are appropriate to be decided by administrative tribunals rather than by the courts or by government departments. The next 25 years are likely to see many changes in our administrative system. The Council on Tribunals should continue to bring its influence to bear on future developments.

Schools' dilemma

From the Headmistress of South Hampstead High School

Sir, I find myself in close agreement with much of what Philip Whitehead writes (feature, November 23) about the dilemma of comprehensive schools. His distaste for those who, while wishing in principle to abolish independent schools, send their own children to them, is justified, and so is his condemnation of access to the best schools by the cheque book or covenant.

It is a mistake, however, to cast the Solihull parents as defenders of the comprehensive ideal, for they too are using their cheque books to buy a better education, paying, if press reports are accurate, several thousand pounds above the general market value in the area in order to live within the catchment area of a favoured comprehensive school.

And why not? Fortunately, in a democratic society it is possible for parents to do their legal best for their children, even if it conflicts with the view of the party in power, but in this market-place competition it is those without money who suffer. The comprehensive (in its quote Philip Whitehead) the "plush suburb" becomes an exclusive, self-perpetuating elite based on wealth.

It is true that the number seeking to get their children into selective independent schools has greatly increased and is still growing, but this is not the result of any attack on comprehensive education. What created the boom for state-funded selective education? Selection by ability has very largely been replaced, in the maintained as in the independent sector, by more exclusive selection money. This is not what the pioneers of comprehensive education had in mind.

Can we not now look afresh at academic selection and see it as the most, indeed the only, defensible form of educational division?

Yours faithfully
AVERIL BURGESS, Headmistress, South Hampstead High School, 3 Maresfield Gardens, NW3. November 28.

Video violence

From Commissioner Denis Hunter
Sir, May I congratulate Dr Clifford Hill and his research team for production of part I of the report on children's viewing patterns in England and Wales. The report (*The Times*, November 24) is most helpful in giving substance to the

increasing unease felt by many who work closely with young people concerning the impact of violence on the screen.

In welcoming the report and supporting the Graham Bright Bill the Salvation Army recognizes the dangers inherent in exposing a new generation to excessive violence through the distribution of video films. Dr Hill rightly reminds us that "A final question that may be answered for us by history rather than research is, does the adulation of violence among children and teenagers that is revealed in this survey mean that we may be priming a time bomb of violence that could explode upon our city streets in some five to 10 years' time?"

We Salvationists are mounting a major campaign through our network of professional and voluntary youth workers to alert parents to the dangers inherent in indiscriminate viewing. In the long run education will be even more important than legislation.

Yours sincerely,
DENIS HUNTER, British Commissioner, Salvation Army National Headquarters, 101 Queen Victoria Street, EC4. November 23.

Civilized value of jail resources

From Mr Roland E Adams

Sir, Dr Andrew Rutherford ("Building up a prison crisis", November 25) criticises the recently announced prison building programme. His use of the facts seems to me, as a former Governor, to be prejudiced. He acknowledges that no new prisons were built before 1958 but says that there was a substantial increase in prison places between 1945 and 1957. He omits to say that the majority of those places came immediately post-war from the acquisition of country houses and hotted service camps. They now make up a third of the prison estate and they were not purpose-built as prisons; the camps are decaying rapidly and the country houses are too small to be economic.

Secondly, he advances the quaint notion that there was a "standstill" in the prison population between 1970 and 1981 when it grew, he says, from 36,000 to 42,000. At the time it did not feel like a standstill to me. Thirdly, he suggests that the building programme will stimulate the size of the prison population. He does not seem to have been following the Home Secretary's public statements very closely. The building programme is only one part of the policies to have been announced over the last few months.

I have seen that the Home Secretary has repeatedly stated his aim of finding ways to remove from custody those who do not pose a genuine risk to society. You have referred in your columns that he is extending the parole scheme to less serious offenders and that he is actively seeking for new ways of getting out of prisons the fine defaulters, drunks and mentally disordered offenders.

From my own experience, I would see the allocation of additional resources to the prison service as a major landmark in providing a civilized prison system. Yours faithfully,
R. E. ADAMS, Winstow, Monmouth, Gwent. November 30.

From Mr Hartley Booth

Sir, Andrew Rutherford wrote (feature, November 25) that more than 60 years ago the Home Secretary, Winston Churchill, successfully embarked on a course reducing the prison population and within a decade this had been reduced by 50 per cent.

Between 1840 and 1930 the crime rate fell by 10 per cent on average each decade. Since about 1930 crime rates have relentlessly risen. It is likely that Churchill's approach to prisons contributed to this lamentable watershed.

Yours sincerely,
HARTLEY BOOTH, 5 King's Bench Walk, Temple, EC4.

A matter of title

From Professor Ronald Fletcher

Sir, The current Newsletter (November) of the Social Science Research Council reports the council's decision to change its title to The Economic and Social Research Council. It is given to show that article 10 of the Royal Charter allows the council to make such amendment provided that its resolution "... is passed by three quarters of the members present ... on two occasions with a period of one to four months between them."

The actual objectives as defined in the charter are, however, reaffirmed as being precisely the same: every one (of the five) being formulated in terms of "research in the social sciences". And now the decision has been "communicated to the Secretary of State for Education and Science and awaits the approval of the Privy Council."

All this suggests weighty considerations and a painstaking working through required procedures on the part of these august bodies at this very high level of deliberation. As - on the face of it - the existing title is exactly and entirely appropriate to the council's objectives as stipulated and reaffirmed in its own charter, could the Secretary of State, or the chairman of the Council itself, or some representative of the Privy Council, possibly let us know in a succinct letter to your columns what the purpose and significance of this change of title are - and what it is supposed to accomplish?

Meanwhile, can one ask members of the Privy Council to withhold their required approval until or unless good and sufficient reason is given?

Yours faithfully,
RONALD FLETCHER, Cranmore, Halesworth Road, Redon, Suffolk.

Importance of Delhi

From Mr Cyril Smith, MP for Rochdale (Liberal) and others

Sir, On her return from New Delhi we hope that the Prime Minister will respond to your timely leader (November 22) advocating the readmission of Pakistan to the Commonwealth.

An isolated Pakistan, facing massive development problems and Soviet hostility (for lending succour to Afghan refugees and fighters), needs all the friends it can get. We believe that a Pakistan inside the Commonwealth is more likely to return to democracy than a country isolated from democratic influences.

A start should be made in encouraging the return of the ballot by India honouring its pledge to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir. Yours etc.,
CYRIL SMITH, DAVID ALTON, RICHARD WAINWRIGHT, House of Commons. November 30.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bright prospect for the press

From Sir Richard Storey

Sir, Last week, during the conference in Brighton to which you referred in your editorial on December 1, the Newspaper Society produced a small newspaper, with several editions each day, by using the most modern composing equipment (in a way known as "single-keyboarding") whereby those who produced copy were able to feed that copy straight into the system without it first having to go through a composing stage such as is still the custom in almost every newspaper in this country. The process demonstrated by the Newspaper Society is used throughout most of the world outside the United Kingdom.

This process made a way to the computer and made possible a system, with facsimile transmission, will make possible simultaneous production of several editions of a newspaper from different centres.

Moreover Mr Heaps, Managing Director of Thomson Regional Newspapers, as reported in *The Times* on November 24, confirms that not only will this method make newspapers cheaper to produce and therefore the publishing of many more of them will be possible, but also it will vastly improve their content by shortening the time between the elapse of events and the report of them in a newspaper.

In this context it is surprising that Lord McCarthy's report to the TUC on the proposed Labour movement national newspaper does not appear to suggest the use of single-keyboarding even for this new venture. There is no doubt, however, that the viability of such a newspaper would be greatly improved if it were to use single-keyboarding and one must wonder whether the lack of enthusiasm for this newspaper shown by the printing industry trade unions is because of the fear that such single-keyboarding and other like processes would be necessary and their use in this instance would make much more difficult contending trade union rejection of them in the rest of the industry.

American experience has shown that, over the period when single-keyboarding was introduced there, the total number of employees in newspapers increased by far more than the number lost in production work. Transfer of people from production areas to marketing ones

should easily absorb any surplus created by the introduction here of single-keyboarding.

Thus one can only suppose that those trade unions here which continue to resist single-keyboarding are jealously guarding the position of their own as yet unborn trade unionists rather than supporting the future growth of print and the potential that has for the creation of jobs generally.

There has, indeed, already been growth in newspapers and newspaper-type printing over the last 10 years and this could increase greatly if the single-keyboarding, as demonstrated in Brighton last week, were to be accepted by the trade unions. In this industry it is still true that the computer and more cheaply a product can be made, the more the demand for it and its associated services increases.

Conversely, the more the trade unions restrict the use of the Brighton technology, the more existing newspapers will close, as is evidenced by the recent closures of the *Hemel Hempstead* and *Doncaster* evening newspapers and the pending closure in Burnley - each of which, incidentally, could have been highly profitable in the USA with single-keyboarding.

The fact is that full use, in this country, of all modern composing techniques now used worldwide would make much more likely the viability of a new national newspaper, the preservation of existing provincial newspapers, and the expansion of a substantial newspaper and newspaper-type market throughout the country. All that we now need, therefore, is the agreement from the trade unions concerned as there are many waiting to develop these markets.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD STOREY, Chairman and Chief Executive, Portsmouth & Sunderland Newspapers plc, Buckton Place, 37 Abingdon Road, W8.

From Mr J. D. Mayorgas

Sir, During the current dispute, it is interesting to note that Mr Shah's forename is always "Selim" to his detractors and "Eddie" to his advocates and the media.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. MAYORGAS, 52 Grove Park Gardens, W4.

Calke Abbey

From Mrs Edwina Currie, MP for Derbyshire, South (Conservative)

Sir, The fate of Calke Abbey, which is in my constituency, now hangs in the balance. Sadly it appears to have become a football kicked about by both friends and critics of the National Trust, some of whom (with respect) might have bothered to visit this extraordinary place before commenting.

I leave aside the politics of the National Trust and the National Heritage Memorial Fund. I refer only to the failure of both these bodies to agree with the Government some means of handing over Calke to the nation for our perpetual enjoyment; and the results of that failure.

The Abbey - a magnificent but dilapidated old house with a unique collection of Victorian - and its grounds, were offered to the State in lieu of death duties. It is highly unlikely that such a prize will come up again in this way, now that the tax laws have been changed (Mr Charles Harpur-Crewe died five days before the offer was made).

It is entirely within the Government's power to decide to accept sufficient land (whether in the vicinity of Calke or elsewhere) to create an endowment fund; after all, the Government makes the rules on

these matters. At present, Environment Ministers blame the Treasury, and the Treasury says it's the DoE's fault. So we get nowhere. They all talked about Government expenditure, but the new income was an unexpected windfall, and could have been treated as such.

Had agreement been obtained, we would have had a major public asset, part of the marvellous heritage of this lovely country, open to all in a way it has never been to date; an encouragement to the leisure and tourist industry, particularly accessible to the inhabitants of Derby, Nottingham and Burton; a source of employment in a neighbourhood with no major new income and a proprietor, whose long-held desire has been to see his home preserved for the nation, secure in the knowledge that his gesture has been appreciated.

Instead, we have worried tenants whose land and homes are to be sold over their heads, and a house with a bleak future. While recognizing the pressure on Ministers, the National Trust and the National Heritage Memorial Fund, I cannot say that any of them emerges with much credit.

Is it really too late for them to try again?
Yours sincerely,
EDWINA CURRIE, House of Commons.

Way of the Cross

From Mrs M. J. Dacombe

Sir, You are right in saying (leading article, November 21) that the Archbishop of York in his enthronement sermon (reported, November 19) is emphasizing the importance of public faith at the expense of the individual's private struggle to understand.

The Archbishop also seems to overlook those who try not to be self-indulgent and adopt a "jackdaw kind of religion" but who cannot at the moment, in all humility, accept a coherent framework of faith.

The puzzle is that we cannot do without the public framework of faith laid down by the churches. We need it as a reference; we need to study the churches' dogma based on

centuries of thought and experience, even if only to reject them. If everyone were an uncommitted individual thinker there would be no framework.

If you admit, as you do, that "God [is] expressed in many forms ... and symbolized through many rituals", then the Archbishop cannot be blamed for choosing to follow and to preach one way; and why should not all who follow that way join together to affirm it?

They, in their turn, should respect the individuals who are still struggling and who will find other ways to salvation.

Yours faithfully,
M. J. DACOMBE, Mullion Cottage, Well Lane, SW14.

Grass-roots democracy

From the Leader of the Greater London Council

Sir, Ronald Butt, in his article on local government (November 24), has diagnosed the malady, but failed to come up with a remedy. It is quite true that successive Government measures taking control in particular over the financing of local government have taken away local authority freedom to plan and provide services according to perceived local need.

The current proposals for total control by Whitehall - or rather Marsham Street - over rate levels in each and every authority, and for abolition of the GLC and the metropolitan counties, threaten to emasculate local decision-making entirely, turning local councillors simply into agents of national government.

Thus far we can agree. But Mr Butt's solution - for central Government to allocate entirely the funds for locally provided services such as education, social services and so on (thereby presumably doing away with the need for local rates at a stroke) - will surely compound the problem. National control over the purse strings will mean national control over the level of services provided. It leaves no room for local argument, local choices, local debate.

But the key point is surely that local authority spending does not

need the kind of rigid control proposed. The share of local authority spending in GDP fell from 15 per cent of GDP in 1964 to 11 per cent in 1980; the entire local government "overspend" as defined by the Government is half of 1 per cent of public spending. The GLC's spending between 1978/9 and 1982/3 fell 14 per cent in real terms and of the 73 per cent increase in GLC rates cited by the Government, no less than 48 per cent is directly attributable to reductions in grant aid subsidy by this Government.

Does anyone seriously believe it will cost less to run 13 quangos and other borough joint boards than it does the centralised administration of the GLC, particularly when one realises that only 16 per cent of our expenditure goes on staff costs?

The Government claims the sovereignty of Parliament as justification for abolition. But since when has the sovereignty of Parliament meant the sovereignty of the minister and his civil servants? Nothing can justify diminishing democracy - certainly not a pledge to abolish the GLC written on the back of a metaphorical envelope by the Prime Minister in the run-up to the June election.

Yours faithfully,
KEN LIVINGSTONE, Leader, Greater London Council, Members' Lobby, The County Hall, London, SE1.

Extra funds for new research

From the Chairman of the Natural Environment Research Council

Sir, The letter from Professor Francis et al (December 1) requires some clarification and a little correction.

Each year the Natural Environment Research Council funds new research projects at universities, although for several years we have had insufficient resources to fund all good researches proposed. Most projects take three or four years to complete, so the bulk of our university research grant funds in any one year flow to projects started in the previous four years.

Once a project has been funded, it is revalued each year to take account of increased costs of salaries, equipment and travel. Through incorrect forecasting of the consequences of inflation and not, as suggested by Professor Francis et al, through an accounting error, projects were approved in the last two or three years at too high a level. As a result, unless corrective action was taken, no funds would be available for new research projects in 1984.

A lengthy delay in starting new projects would indeed be serious and I am glad to be able to say that my Council has sanctioned an extra injection of funds so that a start can be made at once on a significant proportion of the new projects, including all the more urgent ones.

Despite declining funds it is my Council's policy to maintain the level of university support. In the present situation there has been no reduction whatsoever in the flow of our money to universities which, with this addition, will in real terms be at the highest level for a decade.

I am also able to assure your correspondents that, far from a reduction in the number of post-graduate studentships, the number is being increased.

Yours faithfully,
HERMANN BONDI, Chairman, Natural Environment Research Council, Polaris House, North Star Avenue, Swindon, Wiltshire. December 1.

Law of Sea Treaty

From Mr M. B. F. Ranken

Sir, The important issues raised by the president of the General Council of British Shipping (November 16) condemning the abstention of Her Majesty's Government from signing the Convention on the Law of the Sea a year ago deserve the strongest support. Britain's many maritime industries and activities stand to benefit greatly from the comprehensive codification (for the first time) of the international law of the sea and the safeguards which this reinforces.

Mr Reagan, in announcing that the United States would not sign the Convention, was, as ex-Ambassador Elliot Richardson explained recently in Greenwich, "saying in effect that 16 of the 17 parts of the treaty were in the interests of the US and the world community as a whole, but that the defects of the seabed mining regime were sufficient by themselves to outweigh these other benefits."

No other major country voted against, and Japan and France signed in full acceptance. But several, including the United Kingdom, Federal Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg (all EEC members) and Spain are still abstaining, no doubt influenced by the United States' ill-considered rejection. This must create an insoluble dilemma for the EEC Commission to becoming a signatory.

As the British Maritime League stated in its Maritime Policy Report earlier this year, any revision of the sections dealing with deep-ocean minerals, as demanded by the United States, is most unlikely to happen. Meanwhile the abstentions of three or four major maritime countries are in danger of frustrating much-needed improvements in the regulation of the sea as a highway and numerous opportunities for British enterprise.

Whilst Britain had observer status in the preliminary commission, it has no vote during this important phase, and failure to sign before December 10, 1984, would lose us the benefits of founder signatories, including the protection of British shipping and interests in ocean mining.

This is yet another field in which our paramount national interest as a country totally dependent on the sea must take precedence over Anglo-American solidarity, especially as many doubt anyway that US interests really are well served by continued rejection of the present Convention.

Yours faithfully,
M. B. F. RANKEN, Acting Director, British Maritime League, Beaufort House, St Botolph Street, EC3. November 18.

Classic cliché

From Mrs Ruth Rendell

Sir, Basil Boothroyd has forgotten when he says (Christmas Books, November 30) he has not a word from Carlyle. We all have two. The description of Robespierre as "sea-green incorruptible" must rank as one of the great favourite cliché quotes - whether its users have read *The French Revolution* or not.

And this one is really there. It pops up long after we have decided memory has messed us about yet again and is to be found in the exclamatory last line of chapter 4, book 4, part II.

Yours faithfully,
RUTH RENDELL, Nusteads, Polstead, Colchester, Essex. November 30.

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 28. Dealings End, Dec 9. Contango Day, Dec 12. Settlement Day, Dec 19.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

hb HENRY BUTCHER
LEOPOLD FARMER
VALUATIONS & SALES
PROPERTY & PLANT
LONDON · BIRMINGHAM · BRISTOL
LEEDS · LIVERPOOL
Tel. 01 405 8411

[illegible]

THE WEEK AHEAD

Hanson profit likely to bounce over £75m

It is a busy week for company analysts with a large and diverse number of groups reporting figures. Trafalgar House and Anglo American will report on Tuesday, Hanson, Tarmac and Pilkington Brothers on Wednesday and BOC Group and Bass on Thursday provide the focus of attention. Anglo American reports its first set of full-year figures on Tuesday, with a forecast of 1987 profits of £1.15 billion, up from £1.05 billion in 1986. The company's 1987 sales are expected to rise to £1.9 billion from £1.75 billion in 1986. Anglo's 1987 operating costs are expected to rise to £1.05 billion from £1.0 billion in 1986. Anglo's 1987 operating profit is expected to rise to £1.15 billion from £1.05 billion in 1986. Anglo's 1987 operating profit is expected to rise to £1.15 billion from £1.05 billion in 1986.

Just as everybody thought that 1983 would mark a return

This is likely to turn out to be a conservative forecast and most brokers have been raising their estimates to a range of between £85m and £90m.

UDS is expected to make a first-time contribution of \$6m to profits. Other recent acquisitions will also flatter the results. British Ever Ready will be in for a full year against only nine months last time, and United Gas Industries will also be making its first full 12-month contribution.

Even so, underlying profits are likely to show growth approaching 20 per cent, boosted by improvements in both Britain and the US.

There is a wide range of forecasts for Pilkington's half-

displaying on the foreign exchange markets because of worries about oil prices.

Tomorrow's provisional money supply figures are expected to show an increase for November of between 0.5 to 1 per cent which would keep £M30

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1001-1005.

to growth in the beer market after three years of decline, the Brewers Society announced last week that production slumped in October and that the outlook

But, meantime, helped by rationalization, the brewing companies are reporting big increases in profits. It is the turn of Bass on Thursday. Recovering from a fall a year earlier, profits were up 45 per cent at

ECONOMIC VIEW

will remain nervous

comfortably within the Government's 7-11 per cent target range. However, this is unlikely to lead to any change in sentiment over the prospects for price index, due today. This shows how industry's raw material prices and factory gate prices have moved.

Sterling's fall against the dollar last month may have led to some rise in raw material and fuel prices but the year on year rate is still expected to ease while factory gate prices are only expected to be up by about

stance, believes that the concern over oil prices and strength of the dollar have removed any chance of bank lending rates falling before next year.

Other economic figures out this week include the provisional November producer

... .. November producer November.

adrift at the nine-month stage, but the group is expected to have finished the year with a strong final quarter while results

generally are expected to benefit from currency gains. In the final quarter, the group may have made around £30m against £28m, last time. This would give full-year profits of £95m, which compare with £102.6m last year.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>127.5m</td> <td>Standard Accs</td> <td>226</td> </tr> <tr> <td>127.6m</td> <td>Overturn</td> <td>234</td> </tr> <tr> <td>171.6m</td> <td>Black Cane</td> <td>128</td> </tr> <tr> <td>18.5m</td> <td>Trust Accs</td> <td>52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4,116,000</td> <td>Webbs J</td> <td>16</td> </tr> </table>	127.5m	Standard Accs	226	127.6m	Overturn	234	171.6m	Black Cane	128	18.5m	Trust Accs	52	4,116,000	Webbs J	16									
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The final quarter is expected to show a recovery of Aircel's	<p>PLANTATIONS</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>34.2m</td> <td>Barlow Hides</td> <td>77</td> </tr> <tr> <td>34.2m</td> <td>Cannella Inv</td> <td>682</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17.9m</td> <td>Cavellfield</td> <td>69</td> </tr> <tr> <td>435.0m</td> <td>Corn Plant</td> <td>93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.2m</td> <td>D-ranadeam</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2,297.1m</td> <td>Hillfields & Low</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1,299.1m</td> <td>Hongkong</td> <td>175</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.3m</td> <td>McLellan</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	34.2m	Barlow Hides	77	34.2m	Cannella Inv	682	17.9m	Cavellfield	69	435.0m	Corn Plant	93	1.2m	D-ranadeam	1	2,297.1m	Hillfields & Low	99	1,299.1m	Hongkong	175	1.3m	McLellan	1
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to show a recovery of Auroc's profits and a continued turnaround in the carbon graphite business.	
Ferranti, the defence electronics group, reports half-year figures today, continued market penetration, and further loss	

penetration and further loss elimination is expected to result in a rise in pretax profits from £11.7m last year to between £14.5m and £15m.

Thursday sees full year

Thursday sees full year	13,000	Cornell Hires	226
profits from Saatchi & Saatchi	Expenditure	Ord	19
the advertising agent. The	12.9m	Gen (CC)	110
company recently announced	3,051,000	Gedwin Warren	84
that it had won another part of	4,940,000	Micro Bulletin	355
the BP Oil International	64,5m	Micro Focus	625
account. When it announced	4,000,000	Microvision	101
	4,305,000	Miles 35	205
	8,668,000	New Court Nat	26
	14,5m	Northbrook Abroad	28
	2,150,000	Partnership	26

	2,150,000	Parkfield Entry	43
	6,750,000	Paradee Inc.	161
	2,150,000	Aqueduct	78
	191m	S.W.Resources	71

- Ex dividend, a Ex all • Forecast profit or interim payment passed Dividend and yield exclude a Capital gain, a Pre-merger figures, a Post merger distribution, a Ex return Tax free, y Price adjusted for significant dates

Significant data.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Sterling will remain nervous

Tomorrow sees publication of the November banking figures. The sharp rise in October money supply growth cut back any hopes of an early comfortably within the Government's 7-11 per cent target range. However, this is unlikely to lead to any change in sentiment over the prospects for price index, due today. This shows how industry's raw material prices and factory gate prices have moved.

Sterling's fall against the dollar last month may have led to some rise in raw material and fuel prices but the year on year rate is still expected to ease while factory gate prices are only expected to be up by about 0.5%.

displaying on the foreign exchange markets because of worries about oil prices. Tomorrow's provisional oil supply figures are expected to show an increase for November of between 0.5 to 1 per cent which would keep £M3

stable, believes that the concern over oil prices and strength of the dollar have removed any chance of bank lending rates falling before next year.

Other economic figures out this week include the provisional November producer

0.5 per cent.

Also due today are October figures. On Wednesday, the third quarter balance of payments figures are published and, on Thursday, provisional vehicle production for November.

1999-2000: 100% (100%); 1999-2000: 100% (100%)

to show a recovery of Auroc's profits and a continued turnaround in the carbon graphite business.	
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Thursday sees full year

25.6m	Air Call	42m
6,553,000	Berkley Exp	66
40.8m	Cent Ind TV XV	170
13.0m	Cornell Fibres	776

Thursday sees full year profits from Saatchi & Saatchi	13,000	Cornell Hires	226
the advertising agent. The	12 1/2	Equity Grd	110
company recently announced	12 1/2	Gen (CC)	110
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	4,305,000	Miles S3	205
	8,686,000	New Court Nat	26
	14,000	Northbrook Abroad	28
	2,150,000	Partners	28

[illegible]

Significant data.

price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Company. h Pro-forma figures. i Forecast earnings. j Ex capital distribution. k Ex rights. l Ex scrip or share split. m Tax free. n Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • USM REVIEW

Market seen as success despite high-rating fears

The USM has been a considerable success and has a secure future, according to a report from Spicer & Pegler, the chartered accountants. The survey of 76 companies, already members of the USM, concludes that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. But the high-rating applied to many companies is a cause for concern. Problems in a bear market is feared.

A booklet from Spicer, entitled "Preparing for a USM Quotation", answers many of the questions posed by chairmen who want a public quotation for their companies.

Memcom to seek listing again

If at first you do not, try, try again - seems to be the motto at Memcom International after the Stock Exchange's refusal to allow the shares a quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market this year.

Now Memcom is to apply for a listing again - when it achieves its full-year pretax profits forecast of £610,000.

With the group's financial year ending in April the shares could make their USM debut as early as June.

At the moment they are quoted on the over-the-counter market by Afcor Investments, the licensed dealers. More than 40 per cent of the shares were offered to investors at 81p to raise £1.3m and strengthen the group's financial base. Now they are trading at about the 105p level valuing the entire company at £4.8m.

The Stock Exchange blocked Memcom's application because of the group's bad record which revealed profits of only £60,000, against total losses of £230,000 over the past six years. It made the group's profits forecast look unrealistic.

However, Memcom has signed a £3.6m contract for a large-scale electronic filing system for the Nigerian Research & Computation Bureau. Memcom has received a downpayment of £2.7m for the deal, the bulk of which should be carried into the next financial year, 1984-85.

Afcor expects Memcom to exceed its profits forecast and is at present looking for pretax profits of about £800,000.

The bulk of Memcom's contracts involve Third World countries where the absence of government bureaucracy allows the group's integrated information systems to be installed without much difficulty.

The Nigerian contract adds a further £3.6m to its turnover order book now totalling £9.4m. Memcom hopes to announce a £1.5m contract with Iraq shortly and is at present negotiating its first large British contract.

Meanwhile, Afcor is hoping to boost its over-the-counter market with a placing of shares in Adis Systems, the US-based computerized information storage and retrieval specialist. Afcor is placing 900,000 shares at 100p valuing the entire group at £3.3m.

The USM's ability to introduce new innovative companies to the USM shows no sign of slowing. This week broker Coni, Gilbert & Sankey is placing 944,000 shares in High-Point Services Group at 137p a share. High-Point provides a range of professional advisory, financial and management services to the international contracting and offshore oil and gas industries.

The group hopes to raise £700,000 from the placing which will value the company at £5.26m. The money will be used to reduce debts of about £500,000 and provide extra working capital.

Mr Ian Reeves, chairman and founder, says the group is the only one of its kind in the country and now operates across three continents. But it led to problems in valuing the company ahead of its stock market.

However, for a company where the pretax profits have grown from £112,000 to £581,000, with just a brief hiccup in 1980, the price/earnings ratio of 11.7 based on the

American notebook

Markets contradict official euphoria

The Administration was sounding euphoric about the economic situation by the end of last week. Unemployment fell sharply again last month to 8.2 per cent from 8.7 per cent in October. The rate had been 9.1 per cent in September.

It was also announced that the index of leading indicators rose 0.5 per cent in October (twice what was expected). This was the fourteenth consecutive monthly rise in this index.

The only cloud on the horizon for the Administration seemed to be the problem of Mr Martin Feldstein, chairman of the council of economic advisers, who persisted in contradicting the official view that tax increases are not a necessary or desirable solution to the huge federal budget deficits.

Viewers of network television last week might have been excused for believing that the American economy is set on a course of irresistible expansion right through next year. This is, of course, the "consensus" view of the nation's economists as they are regularly surveyed.

Yet it is apparent that to participants in the financial market things do not look so rosy.

In the bond markets there is deep gloom. By the end of last week the December Treasury bond contract was back down to 70 1/2%, well below May's level of almost 79 for this contract. For the fourth time since a rally in bond futures was attempted from the mid-August low (when the December contract fell to 67 1/2%) an attempt at a rally in bond futures has failed.

Stocks set a record in the week before last but last week they lost more than points on the Dow Jones Industrial average, most of that loss occurring on Friday.

Commodity futures have been floundering since they reached a peak in early September. At that time, the Commodity Research Bureau index of commodity futures reached 284. By last Friday, this index was back down to 272.5. Spot commodity prices are also well off their recent peak, with the bureau's index down from 276 in the last week of August to about 265.

Behind this gloom is the financial markets is what has been called "Fed tightening mania".

The financial markets are preoccupied with the policies of the Federal Reserve that have produced almost zero money growth for the past five months.

Although money M1 rose \$1.6 billion in the week of November 23, to a total of \$519.3 billion this left the total of the nation's basic money supply only \$4.8 billion above the level of the week of June 8. Observers believe that this Friday's money M1 figures will show a drop of about \$1.5 billion.

Since June, money M1 has risen at an annual rate of only about 3 per cent. This compared with a rise of 15 per cent a year between November, 1982, and June, 1983.

Some administration officials have already complained publicly about the freeze on money growth.

Maxwell Newton

Unlisted Securities

Company	Price	Chgs	Grps	Div	Yld	P/E
A & G Security	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
A & M Air	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
Admiral	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
Admiral Camp	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
Admiral Leisure	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
Admiral Leisure	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
Admiral Leisure	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
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WEARWELL

PLC

Preliminary Results

for the financial period from 4th September 1982 to 3rd September 1983.

	52 weeks to 3rd Sept. 1983	53 weeks to 3rd Sept. 1982
Turnover	£26,780,000	£20,334,000
Group Profit before Taxation	£5,308,000	£4,186,000
Taxation	£2,302,000	£1,976,000
Group Profit attributable to Shareholders	£3,006,000	£2,210,000
Dividend	£982,000	£894,000
Retained Profits	£2,024,000	£1,316,000
Earnings per Share after taxation	9.2p	7.5p

Extract from the Chairman's Statement: "The Company has achieved another good year with pre-tax profits rising by 26.7% over those recorded last year. The Board is recommending a final dividend of 17p net per share payable on 27th February 1984 to shareholders on the register at 30th January 1984 which, together with the interim dividend of 13.2p net per share already paid, makes a total of 3.02p net per share for the year."

Notes: (1) The earnings per share for the 53 weeks ended 3rd September 1982 has been calculated on the basis of the weighted average number of shares in issue during that period.

(2) In accordance with the Company's accounting policies, the anticipated goodwill arising on the Group's acquisition of its 50.12% holding in Inter-City Investments Group plc is being provided in the amount of £460,000 as a write-off to reserves.

81-91 COMMERCIAL ROAD, LONDON E11 1RD. TELEPHONE 01-377 9000.

Aid 'to be linked with jobs'

Future forms of regional aid from central government will be more closely related to unemployment, says the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson.

Details of a White Paper on regional aid, expected before Christmas, have not been completed, he said. But he felt Britain was not getting enough value from the present system. Money spent had to be more related to jobs.

He gave as an example of regional spending the big development at Sullom Voe, in the Shetlands, which was a "massive capital programme which hardly created any jobs."

Mr Ian Reeves, chairman and founder, says the group is the only one of its kind in the country and now operates across three continents. But it led to problems in valuing the company ahead of its stock market.

However, for a company where the pretax profits have grown from £112,000 to £581,000, with just a brief hiccup in 1980, the price/earnings ratio of 11.7 based on the

Company	Price	Chgs	Grps	Div	Yld	P/E
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VG INSTRUMENTS PLC

(Registered in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 No 1772847)

Offer for Sale by Tender

by
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
of

12,500,000 ordinary shares of 10p each at a minimum price of 130p per share, the price tendered being payable in full on application.

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised	£6,000,000	Issued and to be issued fully paid	£5,000,000
in ordinary shares of 10p each			

The principal activity of VG Instruments plc and its subsidiaries is the manufacture and supply of a range of sophisticated scientific instruments for the analysis of liquids, solids and gases, using mass spectrometry, electron spectroscopy and allied techniques.

The application for the ordinary shares now being offered for sale will open at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday 8th December, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

Copies of the Offer for Sale (on the terms of which alone applications will be considered) with application forms, are available from:-

In London: N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, New Court, St. Swinburn Lane, London EC4.

Partners Gordon & Co., 9 Moorfields Highwalk, London EC2.

Outside London: N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, 3 York Street, Manchester 2.

National Westminster Bank PLC at the following addresses:

23 Stamford New Road, Atricham
Colmore Centre, 103 Colmore Row, Birmingham
38 Corn Street, Bristol
117 St. Mary Street, Cardiff
55 King Street, Manchester
18 London Road, East Grinstead
80 George Street, Edinburgh
14 Blythwood Square, Glasgow
8 Park Row, Leeds

This Offer for Sale is being advertised in full with an application form in the Financial Times and The Daily Telegraph on Monday, 5th December, 1983.

APPOINTMENTS

Post Office: Mr John Kibble, chairman of North Western Postal Board, is to move to Post Office headquarters in London to be director of organization development. He is succeeded by Mr Colin Childes, at present controller of mails operations in the London Postal Region.

Mr Ian Barr, at present director of the Post Office Estates Executive, will become chairman of the Scottish Postal Board in succession to Mr G. H. G. Tilling, who is retiring.

Mr Michael Hughes has been appointed chairman after Mr Ian McCall's retirement.

Mr C. F. Greenwood, M.R. Harris, S. F. Lee, Adrian Mathias, William Rayner and B. K. Rigby, will become partners in the firm. Mr R. P. Willis, who is retiring as managing director of Irish Life Assurance, is to become a partner in the 'Dublin office.'

AGENDA

- Report of the Directors
- Program of the Executive Committee at 31 October 1983
- Report of the Directors on the business of the company for the year ended 31 October 1983
- Report of the Directors on the business of the company for the year ended 31 October 1983
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Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	11.04%
Commerzbank	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

British Assets Trust plc

Results for the year ended 30th September 1983

7.7% dividend increase again beats inflation (up 5.19%)

Annual dividend rate now 5p
Net asset value up 51.8% to 199.85p
Total assets reach £197.1m

DIVIDEND RECORD 1974/83

Year	Dividend	Inflation
1974	1.225p	1.40p
1975	1.40p	2.00p
1976	1.80p	2.40p
1977	2.00p	3.10p
1978	2.40p	3.80p
1979	3.10p	4.05p
1980	3.80p	4.55p
1981	4.05p	
1982	4.55p	
1983	5.19p	

Dividends + 300%
Inflation + 205%
Average Investment Trust Dividend + 174%

To: The Secretariat Department, Ivory & Sime plc, One Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DZ.

Please send me a copy of the 1983 Annual Report for British Assets Trust plc.

Name _____
Address _____

FOOTBALL: WATFORD BOUNCE BACK, ARSENAL DO NOT

Neill has to face the music as the North Bank sings an ugly song

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Arsenal...0
West Bromwich Albion...1

The North Bank's demonstration might have been a satirical Christmas sketch. By the light of Highbury's lanterns, the massed choir stood outside the front door, their song a dirge to the club's manager, not to praise a religious figure but to condemn Arsenal's manager, not to ask for money but to demand the manager's resignation. They needed no song sheets for all were of the same voice.

Terry Neill faced their music as it waited through the windows of a residence that has been his home for seven and a half years - and then gently poured a bucket of cold water over their heated request.

"I completely understand their frustration," he said. "But I'm not going to oblige them. I've no intention of going. That is up to the directors."

Disaffection began to rumble on the terraces after the departure in 1980, of Brady (his name was chanted fervently on Saturday evening) and Stapleton. In 1981, both of whom left large gaps on and off the pitch - which have never been filled. It grew to a roar this week during Arsenal's fifth and sixth home defeats of the season.

Since 1980, when they reached their lowest point in the FA Cup and the European Cup Winners' Cup, Arsenal's standards have spiralled steadily downwards. In the first division they have finished third, fifth, tenth and thirteenth. They now lie in fifteenth place. Their attendances have fallen as well - from an average of over 33,500 then to some 27,000 now.

During the relatively lean period, Arsenal's supporters have had to watch others gain success. Significantly all of their rivals - contenders for a possible "superleague" of the future - contain two individuals, a former leader and a subtle match-maker who Arsenal have lacked.

For instance Liverpool have the likes of Souless and Dalglish. Manchester United have Bryan Robson and Wilkins. Tottenham Hotspur have Perryman and Hooper.

Rix and Nicholas are Arsenal's main hopes. Yet Rix, once rated by Don Howe as potentially a better player than Brady, has too often drifted away to the periphery and Nicholas, the exciting young Scot who needed to be lifted by the confidence of his colleagues, has instead been sucked into their black hole of despair.

If he has mentally donned a Celtic shirt on Saturday, Nicholas would doubtless have scored in the tenth and thirty-fifth minutes and both his and Arsenal's gloom would instantly have been lifted. But he mislaid on both occasions. Even



West Brom on top: Thompson gets above Adams

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twice within the space of five minutes in the second half the first, a header, which owed much to Bradshaw's feeble palm out and Rostorn's composed chip back in the second, a shot, which was in debt to Johnston's subtle square pass and Humphrey's deflecting boot.

Reilly invites comparison with another favourite Watford beanie, Jenkins, but by the frank admission of the manager, Graham Taylor, he does not yet measure up. At the age of 25 and at a height of 6ft 3in Taylor thinks he still has some growing to do.

In the best contrary fashion of football managers, Taylor thought that his side were a long way from being a good one and that it was

when he put Davis through in the first half and Meade in the second, they failed embarrassingly to take advantage.

Neill, whose dealings in the transfer market show a deficit of almost £3 million, watched seven of his acquisitions, including all three of the latest arrivals - Allison, Madden and Conn. After seven would have it. Barron, the goalkeeper he sold to Crystal Palace (who then sold him to West Bromwich Albion), played one of the most significant roles.

Some eight minutes before the decisive goal, Barron denied Arsenal with an instinctive save - from McNamara's unintentional shot. The same player then gave the winner just after the hour. Thompson also hit a post and saw another effort cleared off the line by Davis.

Neill was pleased with his sides commitment. He said there was "an inevitable lack of coordination because of... changes. Our central defenders met each other only a couple of days ago."

Yet West Bromwich's position was worse than Arsenal's. Though the Londoners suffered injuries to Sansom and Robson during the game, after four successive defeats and with eight players unavailable, Ron Wylie was forced to recall McKenzie - after an absence of 14 months - and Monaghan and to introduce the impressive Forsyth. 19 last week, at the heart of his defence.

"With the new reward of three points, two victories can suddenly put you in the reckoning for a place in Europe. And two defeats can put your job on the line," Wylie said. "Thoughtfully, he added: "Neill and Howe have done some fantastic things here and people should remember that."

ARSENAL: P. Jennings; S. Robson, K. Sansom (sub R. Madden), T. Conn, A. Adams, C. Hill, D. Conn, P. Davis, A. Woodcock, C. Nicholas, I. Allison.

WEST BROMWICH ALBION: P. Barron; A. Wylie, R. Zandbergen, K. McLaughlin, J. Forsyth, M. Latta, G. Thompson, D. Monaghan, G. W. Evans, S. McKenzie.

Ref: T. Davis (Walsley).

Davis in a tooth and claw battle

By Sydney Friskin

At about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Alex Higgins looked a beaten man. He was seven frames behind Steve Davis, the world champion, in the final of the Coral United Kingdom Championship, scheduled for 31 frames. But a little after 5 o'clock yesterday he left the arena at the Guildhall, Preston, shaking hands with many admirers, having squared the match at 11-11.

This position was achieved after Davis had fought ahead 11-9, winning the 20th frame with a superb 147, and leaving Higgins without hope of a recovery. So much for the 20th frame, but the match itself has been for Higgins an era of romantic revival - a stabilisation of mind and heart. By the time he had won the next two frames, embellished with breaks of 45, 48, 62 and 39 he had transformed the final into one of the most absorbing for many a year.

Higgins, his table stacked with centuries, began the afternoon by drawing level at 8-8. By the time he had made a break of 45 to lead 7-9 there was not much left for Davis who promptly conceded. Then Davis, smiling into the same smooth rhythm he had

SNOOKER: STORMY PAST, ROMANTIC REVIVAL



The agony but little ecstasy as the wraith-like Davis watches his tormentor, Higgins

achieved on Saturday made a break of 37 to win the next frame and the one after, this time with a break of 48, to lead 10-8.

That break of 48 in the 18th frame was the result of Higgins missing a straight pink aimed at a side pocket and he nearly paid a heavy price again in the next frame when he left a red hanging over a pocket at the top of the table. Higgins failed to eliminate the last red at the bottom of the table, using the rest and he in turn left it over the other pocket in this area.

Higgins eagerly potted the ball, fired an accurate long range shot on the yellow, which of course came up

again on the spot, and then calmly despatched the colours one by one to reduce the lead to 10-9. At the end of three more frames and with still nine to go the match was all square.

Saturday's play was full of high drama in which Higgins in the end was the hero. Davis, without being particularly brilliant, had in six of the first seven frames made breaks of more than 50. He made potting look so easy that at one stage he seemed unstoppable, particularly when he made a break of 100. Higgins sealed his doom by leaving the blue over a side pocket. This mistake was worth 84 points to Davis.

In the evening, however, Davis

was denied the fluency he had earlier acquired and Higgins won seven of the eight frames in this period. He lost the 11th, which Davis was a little fortunate to win. He had a lucky double on the yellow then Higgins won in off the green.

It was an unkind thing to have happened in a crisis and Davis was left with an easy sequence on the colours. But from 8-3 down Higgins fought back with great fortitude and when play ended for the day he was just one frame behind having won four in row.

FINAL: S. Davis (Preston) level with A. Higgins (Manchester) 11-11. Frame scores: Davis first 107-26, 85-31, 62-52, 55-14, 76-12, 18-109, 41-58, 12-110, 66-48, 35-50, 16-78, 0-75, 21-67, 20-74, 73-21, 57-78, 79-88, 3-64, 9-108.

Strange calm in eye of the Hurricane

The nickname Hurricane could be said to apply as much to anything as Alex Higgins' life away from the snooker table. His extraordinary revival from seven frames behind at the opening of the United Kingdom championship, sponsored by Coral, required precisely the opposite of his reputation for the most studied, intuitive, defensive play.

Considering that it was against an opponent of such flawless, porcelain-like quality as Steve Davis, whose imperceptible opening afternoon was never perfect, Higgins' performance on Saturday was of the order of experience to be almost without parallel.

It was compulsive viewing for the Press, and a few spectators, watching intently into yesterday's play, a calibre of skillfulness more rewarding for those who preferred to watch television than, say, Stoke City defending with 10 men. Yet you would suppose that looking at Higgins, who seemed happy with the boring pace of the game, worked in isolation from the rest of the community, unaware

of the quality of alternatives which were swamping them. Like some Alpinist on an ice-face, Higgins locked his way back into the match. He swept through the twenty-first and twenty-second frames yesterday to level at 11-11, once again the old razor, pocketing balls like a crow taking corn. He seemed to be in his element. Yet in this chapter, he has demonstrated an exceptional resolution under pressure, his refinement inexorably transferring the pressure on to Davis, who began to make unacceptable errors.

Higgins' concentration, for a man embroiled in an on-off divorce, was a little more emotionally devoted to his young children, was the sign of a man who is equally passionate about his sport. It is this combination of adrenalin and fallibility, constantly reflected between breaks in these

restless, hunted eyes which makes him so much more a magnet than Davis. M. Davis was shown on Saturday evening to be unexpectedly vulnerable, his expressionless pale face almost childlike as though unaware of the reversal taking place, the way Higgins' Trumpler was in the Wimbledon, then his display in holding on after losing the first frame yesterday was as impressive as Higgins. He led 10-8 and 11-9, his animation, his concentration, finally back in evidence of his chief claim to be fought this beautifully silent battle.

Do not doubt that Davis would have whitewashed Higgins if he could. He is not so naive as not to know he needed every frame possible against this opponent. As Higgins' recovery mounted, the joking concern of Davis' manager, Barry Hearn, was not all banter. Davis may never need to work again, never mind play snooker, but he is young enough for pride still to be a mediator.

That twitch of a smile under the raised glazer (hebrew returned to a couple of reds, the Londoner still and a trace of a smile as he rolled his eyeballs with a fraction of annoyance. But, by the time he missed a simple blue into the middle pocket in the 15th and final frame on Saturday, he knew that Davis' best could survive the challenge.

Yesterday he still had the slightly over-emphasized air of relaxation, smiling, water and trying to usurp the role of older man, while Higgins smoked, drank Guinness, repeatedly studied what looked like a hospital patient's table of good luck cards and mementoes, and almost neurotically requested an endless cleaning of the cue ball.

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Britain's record rout

By Keith Macklin

In what was very much a high kicking eight goals from eight

Seko times it right

Toshihiko Seko of Japan passed the 100 metres to win the Fukuoka

Great Britain forwards which prevented France from getting more than a solitary dropped goal by Rocco.

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The jet-pack man and the jewelled minute

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Stern test awaits Williams

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FOR THE RECORD

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BOXING

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TODAY'S FIXTURES

7.50 today started

Three rounds, third replay

Notes County Birmingham City

ALLIANCE PREMIER TENNIS: Worcester

Chelsea

Manchester City...0

No wonder the small contingent of Manchester City supporters were celebrating. They had seen their team become the first to win at Chelsea in the League this season - a victory which was doubly valuable in view of the setbacks experienced by the other promotion candidates.

Sheffield Wednesday and Newcastle United. And if that was not enough to smile about, the announcement of Manchester United's unexpected home defeat made their day complete.

It often happens in football that the side who concede the bulk of the possession manage to steal the

City win by a smile as rivals falter

By Vince Wright

points. This was one of those occasions. City were penned in their own half for long periods but escaped punishment because Chelsea's touch deserted them in front of goal. Dixon missed two chances that he would normally have put away and another golden opportunity was squandered by Speedie in Chelsea's first dangerous advance after 14 minutes.

Despite Chelsea's persistence City's defence was so sound that their goalkeeper, Williams, was seldom extended. Bond and Power were virtually impassable and their confidence spread to the equalising members of the team, like Lomax, who was making his debut, and May. When Williams was called upon his saves from a header by Jones and a shot by

Chelsea

Manchester City...0

No wonder the small contingent of Manchester City supporters were celebrating. They had seen their team become the first to win at Chelsea in the League this season

